

# Rate demands halted by town hall staffs

Town hall staffs are starting immediate industrial action that will halt the collection of rates. The National and Local Government Officers' Association is also instructing the rest of its 500,000 members in local authorities to take similar actions which could, among other things, stop inter flights from municipal airports.

## Pay dispute threatens holiday flights

David Felton, our reporter, reports that industrial action by nearly 100 local authority white-collar workers, aimed at halting the collection of rates, could lead to local councils facing financial difficulties. The first programme of industrial action by town hall staff is to start on Monday, when a wide range of services will be affected. The National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalga) is threatening disruption of holiday flights from municipal airports.

The programme of action was announced by the union yesterday after the breakdown of talks between local authority employers and Nalga. The union says that the dispute is over pay and conditions. It says that the union is not receiving their rate of pay on time and that the last financial year's pay was cut by 30m to towns' funds. The union says that the last financial year's pay was cut by 30m to towns' funds. The union says that the last financial year's pay was cut by 30m to towns' funds.

Mr Alan Jenkinson, Nalga's general secretary, said last night that the union's action will have a most dramatic effect on the government of any industrial area that has taken action. He said that the union's action will have a most dramatic effect on the government of any industrial area that has taken action.

Sorry! I'm blacking all signing of cheques.

# Steel peace talks make slow progress

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Peace talks aimed at ending the national steel strike, which today enters its eleventh week, made disappointingly slow progress on their second day yesterday.

After nine hours the British Steel Corporation and leaders of a 13-member trade union consortium had not got down to talking about the costs of a new joint package put forward by the union yesterday.

The delay suggests that an early settlement of the longest national strike in recent British industrial history is not seriously in prospect.

The unions are holding out for an 18 per cent settlement and the militant blastfurnacemen are understood to have threatened to walk out if negotiations do not produce an acceptable new offer.

Detailed talks on the unions' "compromise" plan went on all day before the question of pay rise levels was raised and an adjournment until later today was expected.

The two sides were arguing, at times with some bitterness, about the value of trade union pressure on job flexibility, local productivity bargaining, and the establishment of national wage-bargaining machinery in the industry.

While the talks took place at BSC headquarters, the strike broadsheet of the main union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC), accused the corporation of using public funds to keep the strike going.

In the ISTC strike paper, *Steelworkers' Banner*, the union said: "It has already been admitted that BSC has lost over £450m since the strike started."

It would cost to make a reasonable settlement in line with the unions' proposals. "BSC are also managing to find the wherewithal to finance huge purchases of foreign steel for their United Kingdom customers."

"How much this steel is costing, and how much is being spent in order to keep it going, is anybody's guess."

Some steel imports are being flown in through Heathrow airport. "The corporation last night admitted that it was buying in some foreign steel, but argued that that was customary practice during industrial disputes."

The ISTC paper went on: "It is obvious that the corporation is receiving large injections of public funds to help it undermine the steel strike. The sky's the limit when it comes to strike-breaking."

However, both the Government and the BSC had gravely underestimated the determination of steel workers, it said. They cannot believe, even after 10 weeks, that steel men will not crack.

"But having gone this far, and having gained their second wind, steel workers would endure another 10 weeks on strike if necessary rather than submit to Scholey (chief executive of BSC) and Joseph (Secretary of State for Industry)."

Other steel news, page 2



Photograph by Brian Harris

Women medical students, dressed as suffragettes, chained themselves to the gates of the Senate House of London University yesterday protesting at the proposals in the Flowers Report to reduce London's medical and dental schools from 34 to six (writes Nicholas Timmins).

More than 300 students, backed by senior staff, from the medical schools of the Royal Free, King's, Westminster and Middlesex hospitals sang and waved banners.

They emptied a coffin of flowers and trampled on them, burnt a copy of the report, and climbed on the Senate House portico to chalk "Save our Schools" slogans on walls.

The Royal Free women, dressed as suffragettes because the school, in Hampstead, was first to admit women.

# Nkomo men only given four posts in Cabinet

From Nicholas Ashford, Salisbury, March 11

Mr Robert Mugabe, formally appointed Prime Minister this afternoon by Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, today completed the formation of a Government which will take over the running of the country when Zimbabwe becomes independent.

The Government comprises 23 portfolios, two of which have been given to Europeans and four to members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu Party. There are also 13 deputy ministers, all but two of which have been given to members of Mr Mugabe's own Zanu Party.

Although the Government is designed to be broadly representative of the population as a whole, its composition is weighted in favour of Zanu which won 57 out of the 80 common roll seats in last month's general election. Apart from Mr Nkomo, who is given the key portfolio of Home Affairs, the three other ministers from his party have been given relatively minor posts.

Similarly, among the deputy ministers the two Zanu representatives have been given the two most junior posts. As expected, Mr David Smith, Minister of Finance in the previous Administration headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, has been given the Commerce and Industry portfolio. The other white minister is Mr Denis Norman, President of the (white) Commercial Farmers' Union, who becomes Minister of Agriculture.

The appointment of whites to head two important economic ministries is designed to retain the confidence of the white population, particularly in the business and agricultural sectors. Mr Norman will be primarily responsible for the

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# UN mission refuses to report on Shah until hostages visited

From Michael Leapman, New York, March 11

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General, affirmed here today that the United Nations mission to Tehran would not issue any report unless it was eventually able to see the American hostages.

Although the five commissioners will return here tomorrow for consultations, Dr Waldheim emphasized that their work had been suspended rather than terminated and that the second phase of the operation was about to begin.

After being briefed by them tomorrow, we shall decide how to proceed further," he said. "The time will come when we shall solve this question. It is just a question of time."

Reports from Tehran say that the young Iranians holding the hostages will consider releasing them only after the commission has issued its report on alleged crimes by the former Shah. But Dr Waldheim said: "For the time being there will be no report—I want to make that crystal clear—since the commission was unable to fulfil all aspects of its work and could not see the hostages."

In an apparent attempt to deflect criticism of United Nations handling of the matter, he added: "It is important for you to know that all the steps that have been taken by me to send the mission to Tehran were considered and discussed with the two governments and they fully supported it."

"I feel encouraged by the reaction on both sides. The Iranian authorities have made constructive statements expressing their readiness to continue the effort."

But there is a power struggle in Iran. It is clear that the views of the government of Iran do not coincide with the views of the students in the compound. We have this problem and this in one of the reasons the commission returned."

Appealing directly to reporters, he said: "Please have patience. This is an honest attempt. Never in my whole career was I trying so hard to achieve a resolution of such a delicate matter."

He went on: "Has anybody who criticizes us offered a better alternative than the one I have offered with this development means a further delay but nobody has offered a better alternative."

Tony Allaway writes from Tehran: The United Nations commission has an ignominious retreat from Tehran today, having failed to break the crisis between Iran and the United States.

In spite of last-minute pleading by Mr Sadegh Qorbadeh, the Foreign Minister, to prolong their stay, the commission left Tehran at 8.10 am on a flight for Zurich, all but admitting their trip had been a failure.

Behind them, the 49 American hostages in the occupied embassy whom the commission never managed to see, awake in their one hundred and twenty-ninth day of captivity, probably unaware of the fuss that has raged in the past week around their release.

It now looks almost certain that no fresh moves can be made to effect their release until late April, when an as yet unselected Parliament is expected to meet. The Parliament has been entrusted by Ayatollah Khomeini with the task of making a decision on the hostages.

The ruling Revolutionary Council was said to be discussing the matter tonight, but it was difficult to say whether it was

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# President Zia said to have crushed coup attempt by army officers

By David Watts

President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan crushed an attempted coup by some of his fellow army officers last week, according to reports reaching London yesterday. The reports were denied by Pakistani officials and by the London embassy.

Detailed information on the attempt was hard to verify but it appears that at least three generals and 18 other officers were arrested last Tuesday and Wednesday and it is understood that among those held was Lieutenant General Muhammad Iqbal, the deputy chief of staff of the army. Other senior officers held were Major-Generals Saghir Hussain and Abbasi.

The reported arrest of General Iqbal makes the attempted coup the most serious challenge to General Zia's rule since he seized power after fraudulent elections under the late President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. It throws into question the reliability of Pakistan as an ally of the United States and the West in its confrontation with the Soviet Union over Afghanistan.

Washington has recently sought to build up Pakistan as a military power to counter Soviet expansionism. It is understood that those involved in the coup attempt were led by a retired infantry officer, Major General Tajamal Hussain Malik, now said to be held in the central jail in Lahore.

General Zia has never been a popular leader, even among his army colleagues, and while there seems to have been no single reason for his fellow officers' disaffection to bolt over at this time, sources in London indicate that it was General Zia's rejection of an American military aid package last week which sparked the unrest.

General Zia called the original American offer of aid, worth \$400m (£180m) "peanuts" as his military regime basked in the centre of world attention as the country on the "front-line" with the Soviet Union. General Zia believed that the Americans were ready to give him practically anything he wanted, according to the sources, and consequently drove home the message that \$180m worth of military equipment was nothing compared with the aid he was receiving.

Exaggerations in the army rank high at the prospect of getting the first sophisticated military equipment from the United States since 1965.

The army, compared to its traditional enemies across the border in India, is in a woeful state. Equipment is a mix of supplies from Britain, America, China, the Soviet Union and Sweden—a logistic nightmare. Its main battle tank, the M48, dates from the early 1950s and is no match for the weapons deployed by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan or that in the Indian Army's inventory. The Pakistanis have been repeatedly rebuffed in their attempts to get more modern equipment while India has been able to modernize her forces.

Pakistan's answer to India's massive superiority in tanks are outdated F86 Sabre and MiG19 aircraft so when America laid down stringent conditions to the \$200m of military aid and \$90m of economic aid the Pakistan army split into roughly two factions: those who felt the offer was humiliating and should be rejected and those who felt that the offer must be taken at any price to rescue the army from its ill-fitting uniforms and embarrassingly poor equipment.

# Yugoslav leaders plea for unity

From Dusan Trevisan, Belgrade, March 11

Yugoslav leaders met in an emergency session today and appealed for national unity as the doctors continued to struggle to prolong President Tito's life.

For the past three days, medical bulletins kept repeating that President Tito's condition, which declined critically last weekend, remained grave. Today's meeting of Yugoslavia's state and party presidencies suggests that the Yugoslav leaders are preparing the nation for what now looks like Marshal Tito's death.

Members of the two presidencies met in a joint session, which was also attended by other high-ranking state functionaries.

Today, the leadership voiced its satisfaction over the high degree of responsibility and full unity which was demonstrated by the people in recent weeks.

They also emphasized Yugoslavia's stability and readiness to carry out President Tito's policies and, in particular, to resist any threat to the country's independence.

# Archbishop urges athletes to boycott Olympics

Archbishop of Canterbury has advocated a boycott of the Olympic Games because of the human rights violations in Moscow. He said he felt that athletes would not go to the Olympics. Meanwhile the British Olympic Association says it still needs £400,000 to make up the £1m to send a full team to Games.

## GB on spy alert

KGB general has warned Russians that West is busy recruiting spies to find out more about the country's economic situation. He also said to undermine the movement of socialism, the general said. The KGB call for vigilance against the tightening of internal controls in preparation for the Moscow Olympics.

## Body found on tip

A man remains discovered on a rubbish tip near Belfast may be those of Mr Thomas Dermody, the German industrialist and former consul, who disappeared after being kidnapped six years ago. Identity was sought by pathologists and forensic experts who examined the remains which had been uncovered by a mechanical digger.

## Afghans' gratitude

Soviet Army newspaper has published reports and photographs to reassure Afghan soldiers bound for Afghanistan that they will get a warm welcome from villagers and tribesmen. The attitude of "all honest Afghans" to the troops was one of "incense hospitality and profound gratitude."

## BC orchestras' future

Philip Sidney, chairman of the Royal Television Society, calls for the setting up of an independent body to take over the BBC orchestras to safeguard their future. It would be jointly financed by the BBC and the commercial television and radio contractors.

# Mr Reagan criticizes former President Ford

President Carter and Mr Reagan are clear favourites to win all the southern presidential primaries in Florida, Georgia and Alabama. Mr Bush said he would like to finish "respectably" in Florida. Mr Reagan has criticized former President Ford for claiming he (Mr Reagan) could not win the presidential nomination.

## 'Trade-off' denied

A Western resolution in the United Nations Human Rights Commission expressing concern over Dr Andrei Sakharov, has been abandoned in favour of a "compromise proposal" adopted without a vote. The United States delegate denied a Peruvian allegation that there was a superpower "trade off" over a Soviet draft resolution alleging rights violations in Northern Ireland.

## Thatcher TV success

The force of Mrs Thatcher's personality, rather than what she said, was what most impressed viewers of her French television broadcast on Britain's role in Europe. In a country which believes that a woman cannot have a strong political instinct and remain feminine, the Prime Minister appears to have convinced her audience that such a combination is possible.

## ATV is criticized

ATV has been accused of stage-managing an act of damage by children for a programme. The chief executive of Nottinghamshire County Council complained in a letter to ATV that he believed a filmed sequence was in breach of the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act.

## M25 case fails

Miss Lesley Lovelock, a secretary failed in the High Court in an attempt to quash two compulsory purchase orders on Green Belt land needed for the M25 London outer orbital motorway.

# Opposition combines against Mrs Gandhi

Opposition parties in the Indian Parliament have combined to put pressure on Mrs Gandhi's Government. The entire opposition in the Lok Sabha walked out of the budget session after the Speaker rejected adjournment motions relating to price rises and atrocities against Harijans in the Upper House there were protests against the dissolution of nine state assemblies.

Nuclear bill: Safety factors will boost the inflationary cost of new nuclear power stations, an economic expert claims.

Photographer loses appeal: A press photographer who was convicted of an offence after taking photographs of an Army bomb disposal unit, lost his appeal.

Classified advertisements: Appointments, pages 5, 20; La crème de la crème, 24, 25; Personnel, 25, 28; Property, 26, 27.

Leader page, 15. Letters: On the lessons of Zimbabwe's elections, from the Bishop of Mombasa; on BBC music cuts, from Dr Roger Young; on "Gone with a Soldier", from Field-Marshal Lord Harding of Petherton.

Leading articles: Mr Mugabe broadens his base; Auditor General's duties; Asian and the EEC.

Arts, page 9. Patrick J. Smith reports from New York on the artistic decline of the American record industry; Ned Chait interviews Donald Pleasence, who opens in *Reflections* at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, tomorrow.

Features, pages 8, 14. Bernard Levin on the dilemma inside the Labour Party; Ronald Faux on the falcons; Sir Ashley Bramall on the future of the LLEA.

Sport, pages 10, 11. Racing: Sea Pigeon wins Channon Hurdle at Cheltenham; Ice Skating: Cousins makes shaky start at Dortmund; Football: Manchester City sign Reeves for £1m; Rugby Union: Neary approaching 143rd cap at Murrayfield.

Obituary, pages 17, 18. Miss Irene Hilton, OBE, Chekov. Business News, pages 18-23. Equities were brighter despite a beating in some sectors but gilts continue to mark time. The FT index closed at 455.6, 3.3 up. Financial Editor: Juggling with the banking figures; Midland Bank cash still coming in.

# British Shipbuilders wins £50m orders

By John Huxley

British Shipbuilders has won orders worth about £50m. They involve the building or conversion of five ships and will bring a much-needed boost to yards in the North-East, Clydeside, the south coast of England, and Northern Ireland.

Despite the relief at winning the orders against strong competition from overseas, the state-owned group is unlikely to make a profit on them. The surplus it can expect to earn on the one naval craft will be swallowed up by losses incurred on the four merchant ship orders.

BS, which will make losses of almost £100m in the year ending in April, does not cover costs on merchant ship orders, in common with virtually every other European builder. However, the present contracts, which extend the merchant ship forward order book to £50m, will provide work for the yards around which the slimmed-down industry is being created in preparation for the expected improvement in market conditions next year.

Government assistance under the terms of the Industry Act is being sought for the four merchant ship orders.

Smith's Dock of Middlesbrough has signed a £25m contract with Gest Industries, of Spaulding, to build two 435,000 cubic feet refrigerated cargo vessels for delivery in the second half of 1981. This will provide work for 1,500 men on Teesside, for at least 18 months.

Intervention fund assistance has been sought. Govan Shipbuilders on Clydeside has won an order against competition from Japan and other European yards to "re-engine" two 29,000 deadweight "Encounter Bay" class container ships to diesel power for Overseas Containers.

The engines will be supplied by Harland and Wolff of Belfast, and the total value of the contract is put at more than £10m.

# No.1 bestseller Smiley's People

"For its energy, compassion, rich and overwhelming sweep of character and action *The Honourable Schoolboy* was simply one of the finest English novels of the Seventies. Ironic, mournful and introspective, *Smiley's People* complements it beautifully."

Michael Ratcliffe in *The Times*

# LE CARÉ



Hodder & Stoughton £5.95







If you have about £9000 or more to spend on a car, Toyota is probably not the first name that will spring to mind.

You're more likely to think of a car like a Volvo 264, or a BMW 525, or a Mercedes 230.

Not surprisingly, for all three are desirable cars with illustrious names.

But before you make your choice, let us put the arguments for considering the new Toyota Crown. And demonstrate, with facts rather than opinions, that we are not getting ideas above our station.

## COMFORT

We might describe the plushness of the Crown's seats, the spaciousness of its interior, the smoothness and quietness of its ride. But these are qualities which only a test drive will reveal.

Instead, we'll mention some of the ways in which the Crown cares for your comfort and its three rivals do not.

The seats have height adjustable headrests which are also adjustable fore and aft in the front. The driver's seat is adjustable for height and lumbar support.

The Crown, in fact, is a very adjustable car, so the small businessman will feel as comfortable as the big City magnate.

And only the Crown has air conditioning and an air purifier as standard equipment. Winter and summer, it keeps the air fresh as a daisy.

And should you, on a long drive, feel that a cool glass of Perrier would not go amiss, there is a cooler-box in the rear window shelf.

## EQUIPMENT

The Crown is, quite simply, far better equipped than any of its three rivals. It is better equipped, indeed, than any other car at its price and many which cost a great deal more.

It has an auto-reverse stereo cassette player with four speakers, and

a cassette box in the front console.

It has a self-seeking VHF/MW/LVW stereo radio, and an electric aerial.

The electric windows can be opened and closed individually or from the driver's seat. The fuel filler tap, outside mirror and boot lid are all remote control.

There's a digital quartz clock, and all four seats have separate reading lamps.

The new Toyota Crown gives an overall 24.2 mpg, which is better than the Volvo, BMW and Mercedes.

It has electronic fuel injection, which uses petrol more efficiently, and responds more quickly than a conventional carburettor.

And its automatic gearbox has overdrive, which you can select manually and reduces petrol consumption when you are cruising.

# THE COMPELLING ARGUMENTS FOR BUYING A TOYOTA. RATHER THAN A VOLVO, BMW OR MERCEDES.

You can control the radio and air conditioning from the front seat if you are driving, or from the rear seat if your chauffeur is driving.

All three of our rivals offer you great comfort. Only the Crown offers you such luxury.

## ECONOMY

There was a time when economy would have had no place in an advertisement for a luxury car.

That, though, was before the days of the £1.25 gallon.

## PERFORMANCE

Here, you might not expect us to come first. But you would be wrong.

The Crown's 2.8 litre engine takes it from 0 to 60 mph in 11.1 seconds, which is 0.6 seconds faster than the BMW 525 Automatic.\*

Its power steering is speed-sensitive. The lower your speed, the more assistance it gives you. So the Crown is as easy to manoeuvre in Threadneedle Street as on the M1.

## SAFETY

To protect you and your family in an accident, the Crown has a rigid steel passenger cell and crumple zones front and rear.

It has central door locking and inertia reel seat belts.

To prevent you getting into an accident, it has power-assisted brakes, four quartz-halogen headlamps and a rear fog warning lamp.

It has warning lights for the handbrake, brake fluid level and rear lights. The windows are tinted, to reduce glare.

## RELIABILITY

At this stage of the argument, we will let others speak for us.

According to the German equivalent of the MOT, a Toyota is the most reliable car after two years on the road.

According to an independent British consumer survey, Toyotas suffer from fewer faults than any other make of car. And, in the unlikely event of your needing them, spare parts are easy to get and repair costs are low.

A luxury car, after all, should be more than a comfortable place to sit in while you wait for the AA to arrive.

## THE FINAL ARGUMENT

A glance at the picture below will show that the new Crown will not look out of place outside the most elegant of houses.

Certainly, its new lines do not give away the most surprising fact of all:

The Toyota Crown costs £8,500. £400 less than the Volvo, nearly £500 less than the Mercedes, nearly £800 less than the BMW.

Not, we suspect, that you'd be influenced by a question of mere money. Any more than you'd be influenced by a famous name.

# TOYOTA

Everything keeps going right.



THE NEW TOYOTA CROWN

Crown Super Saloon £8,500.32. Price includes Car Tax, VAT and seat belts, but excludes road tax, number plates and delivery charges. Price correct at time of going to press. \*White Car Official Govt. fuel consumption figures for Urban Cycle: 18.5 mpg (15.3 litres per 100 km), Constant 36 mpg (30.0 litres per 100 km), Constant 75 mpg (24.1 mpg (11.7 litres per 100 km). Toyota (GB) Ltd., 320 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR9 4PB. Tel: 01-681 1921. For Export and Diplomatic enquiries telephone Dowland (07373) 56226. Ask your Toyota dealer for details of our credit card scheme for payment of servicing, parts and accessories - The Toyota Service Club - open to all motorists.



## HOME NEWS

## Archbishop of Canterbury advises British athletes not to take part in the Moscow Olympics

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev Robert Runcie, added his weight yesterday to the pressure on British athletes not to take part in the Moscow Olympic Games this summer. "I feel they won't go," he commented.

He was answering questions at a Foreign Press Association lunch in London, and indicated at one point that he expected in due course to pay a visit to Pope John Paul II.

In reply to another question, he said he had not been asked for advice by the Royal Family on the possibility of the Prince of Wales marrying a Roman Catholic, and declined to comment further.

On the Olympic boycott, Archbishop Runcie said: "I am against, as far as possible, barriers and obstacles that break down that sort of communication. But I think it is an illusion to suppose that you can separate politics from sport in that instance."

I am sorry about this because I came at the beginning, to believe it was an opportunity. It sickens me. I believe this is a case where, alas, al-

though I'm hopeful of a change, my advice would be "that they should not go".

That was Archbishop Runcie's first statement on a matter of public controversy since his appointment at the end of last month, and it echoed the sentiments of the Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, when he spoke at the February meeting of the General Synod of the Church of England, and was loudly applauded by the church leaders present.

Archbishop Runcie was, as Bishop of St Albans, the Anglican Communion's leading figure in relations with the orthodox churches including the Russian Orthodox Church, and he has many contacts and friends in the Soviet Union. In advocating a boycott of the Olympic Games, he referred to both the Afghanistan crisis and "the clean-up operation involving people I know in Moscow".

The Soviet authorities recently took steps to punish leaders of the human rights movement in Moscow.

He said he had exchanged "letters and conversations" with the Pope, in a way which would make an invitation for

a meeting fairly easy. But he did not want to rush into it until he had thought about all the implications. The Pope was to be personally represented at his enthronement later this month.

Asked about the Prince of Wales marrying a Roman Catholic, the Archbishop said he had learnt from recent experience that this was the sort of question he ought not to answer.

"It is entirely hypothetical beyond my assuring you that I have not been asked for my advice on that issue," he said. Display withdrawn: A display about the Olympics was hastily withdrawn from a sports exhibition opened yesterday by the Duke of Edinburgh (the Press Association writes).

The exhibition, at the Stock Exchange, is organized by the Central Council of Physical Recreation, of which the Duke is president. It has scores of displays about sport.

"We had a really good one prepared about the Moscow Olympics but we realized the trouble might cause and decided to send it back to the Russian Embassy," the CCPR said. "We do not want unnecessary controversy."

## Another £400,000 needed to send full team to the games

By Alan Hamilton

Another £400,000 needs to be raised by voluntary subscription and commercial sponsorship between now and July if Britain is to send a full team to the Moscow Olympics.

The British Olympic Association, which has set a target of £1m to cover the cost of participation in both the summer Games in Moscow and the Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, has so far attracted donations and promises worth nearly £600,000. The cost of taking part has doubled since the Montreal Olympics of 1976.

Mr George Nicholson, appeals secretary of the BOA, told *The Times* yesterday that there was no doubt about a British team going to Moscow, the only doubt, depending on the success of the appeal fund, was how big the team would be.

This country has always taken the view that as many sportsmen as possible should participate in the Olympics; we have never restricted ourselves to sending only those who are sure to bring back medals," he said.

From a purely financial viewpoint, the Government's decision

not to offer any state support to this year's Olympic squad has not been the cruel blow to the organizers that it might appear. In the past, government aid has been limited to underwriting the cost of the athletes' travel to Moscow.

The Olympic organizers have not yet had to call on the Government's safety net.

So far this year British commercial companies have given or promised about £300,000, either in cash or kind, such as shoes and clothes. In spite of the uncertainty surrounding the Games, appeal officials report that only three companies which have promised support have not yet delivered their cheques, and the association says it has no reason to doubt that they will fulfil their promises.

In 1976 about £170,000 of the total budget of £500,000 was provided from industry and commerce.

This year the amount is greater but it still falls far short of the Olympic squad's needs. "The problem the fund is facing is caused not by the political controversy over the rights and wrongs of the Moscow

Games but by the uncertainty about this controversy, has caused," Mr Nicholson said.

Most of the balance must come from private donations, whether solicited or as a result of the BOA's publicity drives in 17,000 sports clubs and in every school in the country.

Fund managers report that the Government's decision to restrict its hands of Moscow has resulted in an upsurge in private postal donations, from £1 upwards.

Because of the uncertainty over the rightness of being seen in Moscow, the BOA has, for the time being, stopped approaches to commercial companies for funds, either in the form of direct donations or by licensing fees for use of the British Olympic logo. For the moment the fund is relying heavily on private donations and hopes they will still add up to £200,000 from individuals.

For all the strictures, Britain managed to send one of its larger teams of athletes to Lake Placid, at a cost of £150,000, with the help of commercial sponsorship but no government aid.

## 'Vladivar' finds competitive spirit

By a Staff Reporter

A British-born athlete has changed his surname by deed-poll to Vladivar in return for sponsorship in the Olympic Games by the Warrington-based vodka distillers.

Mr Nick Akers, or Vladivar, a marathon and 10,000-metre runner aged 24, put the idea to Vladivar Vodka about 18 months ago after failing to obtain sponsorship elsewhere.

"I wanted to give the sponsors something," he said yesterday. "Too often, athletes say 'please support me' and do not offer anything in return. By giving my name, myself, I felt that was enough for them and grounds for supporting me."

Mr Vladivar, who was born in Eastbourne, is entering the Olympics with a team of five from the Cayman Islands and where he lived for seven months. He is now resident in Canada.

His deal with the vodka distillers has also earned sponsorship for the rest of the Cayman Islands team, estimated at £5,000.

Mr Michael Lloyd Davies, the

company's marketing manager, said: "Our view is that if commercialism is the only way to allow dedicated athletes to fulfil their ambitions let there be open commercialism. We support the athletes; where they compete is up to them."

The company is also sponsoring a team of 11 British race-walkers, most of whom hope to be selected for the Olympics at trials in the early summer.

The money, also about £5,000, will not pay their air fares and expenses, which the Cayman Islands team, but is going towards training abroad at altitude, which race-walkers have previously been denied because of the cost.

Mr Julian Hopkins, their coach, said: "There is a big commitment to the athletes, from the Cayman Islands. We are not embarrassed by the Government. We are involved in sponsoring amateur athletes and do not feel recent events should affect a decision made some time ago."

Neither the company nor the athletes felt the events in

Afghanistan should affect the sponsorship programme.

Mr David Shaw, general secretary of the British Amateur Athletics Board, said: "We are delighted about the sponsorship. Race-walking has been a Cinderella sport in Britain and the money will help us catch up with our competitors."

The sponsorship was long-term and not geared solely to the Moscow Olympics, he said. "Our view is that we owe the athletes our full support."

As for Vladivar Vodka, the company is paying for the Cayman Islands team out of its West Indian budget, with a view to promoting white spirits other than rum in the islands. It has also tried to sell its vodka in the Soviet Union, so far with little success.

The company's cinema advertisements, showing the Russians trying to steal the secrets of the "Vodka from Warrington", provoked a request from the Russians to the Department of Trade for a ban on their being screened.

## Terror letter threat to Welsh farms

From Our Correspondent

Llandudno

Detectives investigating arson attacks on holiday cottages in north Wales are examining a letter from the "Patriotic Front" threatening to attack farms. The letter, delivered to the National Farmers' Union of Wales at Caernarvon, states: "No single farm will escape once you ignore this warning."

It accused farmers of "personal greed" in opposing plans for industrial development on farmland in the high unemployment area of Gwynedd. Referring to a proposal for an American company to build a micro-circuit factory at Cynllyn, near Caernarvon, it gives farmers until September to change their attitude.

"I think we must take this letter very seriously," Mr Ronald Roberts, NFU secretary at Caernarvon, said yesterday. "The current wave of attacks on second homes could be a factor and I would urge farmers to be on their guard." He said his branch was not involved in the controversy over the factory.

The police anti-arson squad said: "We have been handed this letter but are not making any comment."

## Duke sees ecology threat in exploited Arctic

By Our Science Editor

The threat posed to the Arctic Ocean by the development of the northern latitudes for mineral extraction, trade and shipping is under scrutiny at a two-day meeting at the Royal Geographical Society in London.

At the opening ceremony yesterday the Duke of Edinburgh said exploitation and exploitation of the Arctic was about to be expected considerably. That must not be allowed to cause unacceptable and permanent damage.

As the Arctic territory was known to be extremely vulnerable to sudden changes, the consequences of exploitation must be assessed beforehand, he said. Development programmes should be consistent with the world conservation strategy prepared recently by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Experts from 20 countries are seeking solutions to the questions posed if the Arctic is to survive economic development, and if changes that could affect

the global climate are to be avoided.

Professor Louis Rey, president of the Comité Arctique, explained how observations from scientific satellites and other new methods of monitoring the environment had begun to increase understanding of the area. It was the largest landlocked maritime expanse in the world, he said, and thus was geologically different from Antarctica, but it enjoyed far less conservation protection under international agreements.

One aim of the meeting was to improve the precarious status by identifying the risks, assessing their gravity and sharing responsibility for the future among the countries bordering the sea.

Professor Rey said the Arctic Ocean was a relatively young marine ecosystem, less than two million years old, that had been geologically stable. He likened it to the Mediterranean because of the effect the surrounding land masses had on its ecology.

There were a number of restricted openings, such as the Bering Strait, which were

generally shallow and acted more as sills than passages for the circulation of water. The only large pathway was at the top of the north Atlantic between Spitzbergen and Greenland. A vast flow of warm Atlantic water passes through this gap into the Arctic as a counter-flow of drifting ice and cold water comes out of the Polar Sea.

The powerful Atlantic inflow, coming from along the coast of America, collects the exhaust waters from there and from Western Europe and threatens to become a formidable pollution pipe, pumping millions of tons of agro-chemical and industrial waste into the Arctic. The way the currents are dispersed in the Arctic Ocean provides a trap for such substances to accumulate.

Dr E. L. Lewis, of the Canadian Institute of Ocean Sciences, told yesterday about the seasonal variations in the ice field and its importance in influencing world climate. He said the present possible man-made changes were considered negligible compared



Darren Walkley, aged 10, whose family owns the only clog sole mill in the country, at Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, can make a pair of clogs in an hour.

## Third atom worker dies of cancer

Mr Donald Leslie Kent, aged 63, one of about 70 Aldermaston workers who lodged claims against the Ministry of Defence alleging exposure to radiation at the Atomic Research Establishment, in Berkshire, has died of cancer. He worked there for more than 20 years.

On the advice of the family's solicitors, his body has been sent to St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, for examination by Professor Patricia Lindop, a leading authority in radiation biology.

A post-mortem examination was carried out at Basingstoke general hospital and the town's coroner will decide whether to hold an inquest. Two other Aldermaston workers, Mr Ken Kenner and Mr Albert Newman, died last August after exposure to plutonium.

Wessex Health Authority said Mr Kent had been treated at the Basingstoke hospital, where he died.

The Ministry of Defence said: "Mr Kent was one of the workers who have a claim against us, alleging exposure to radiation. He worked intermittently from 1953 to 1964 as a radiation worker."

An open verdict was recorded last November at an inquest on Mr Cummins. Body monitoring measurements showed a level between three and four times the maximum permissible lung burden of radiation. But a Ministry of Defence safety officer told the inquest the measurements were spurious.

## Turkish jeweller convicted of plot to import heroin

From Our Correspondent

Ipswich

A Turk who was said to be one of the organizers of a £500 drugs ring, was convicted at Ipswich Crown Court yesterday after pleading not guilty to conspiring to import heroin into Britain at Heathrow airport, London, between July, 1978, and March, 1979.

Fuat Yuksell, who was said to have escaped from a Turkish jail in 1977 when on drug smuggling charges, also denied being involved in the fraudulent evasion on the importation of controlled drugs, between March, 1979, and May, 1979, when 5kg of heroin were seized at Heathrow.

Mr Yuksell, aged 41, a jeweller and businessman from Istanbul, was said to be the organizer of the ring in Turkey. Mr Anthony Arledge, for the prosecution, said Mr Yuksell, also known as Ahmet Tugrul, was involved in at least two smuggling journeys before customs officers smashed the ring.

He said that Mr Yuksell arrived in England the day before the drugs were discovered in a red Mercedes car at Parkstone Quay.

He had come so that he could pick up the agreed price for supplying a shipment. Mr Yuksell and three other people will be sentenced by Judge Bertrand Richards today.

Two other members of the gang have already been jailed for their part in the smuggling. A customs and excise official said the heroin seized at Heathrow was worth £3.5m and an earlier consignment of heroin and cannabis discovered at Heathrow airport was worth £1.5m, making the total haul the most valuable seized in the United Kingdom.

The trial lasted more than three weeks.

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## Minister rejects local authority finance plan as 'inequitable'

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

An alternative to the Government's new block grant system for local authority finance put forward by the local authority associations has been rejected by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, because he thinks it would have "very uneven and inequitable results" as applied to individual authorities.

In a letter yesterday to Sir Gervais Walker, chairman of the Association of County Councils, and other local authority association chairmen, Mr Heseltine stated: "I am pleased that there is complete agreement on the requirement for a new method of needs assessment."

However, I am sorry to say that your proposals on the grant machinery do not meet our objectives.

Mr Heseltine explains that his main objective in introducing the block grant system was to deal with the difficulty of major over-spending authorities and the pre-emption of grant that flowed from high spending.

"It is critically important to provide a grant system which encourages economy and efficient management of resources by all authorities and which provides them with an incentive to keep their expenditure within reasonable limits."

"The only way we can meet this objective is by securing a link between expenditure and grant."

An important part of this problem was the extent to which such authorities were able, through the mechanism of the "resources element" to pre-empt an increasing share of

the grant at the expense of other authorities.

Your proposals recognize this problem," he told the associations, "and suggest a way of dealing with it, setting a cut-off of the resources element for expenditure beyond assessed expenditure."

But they provide no consistent link between grant and expenditure for authorities spending above the threshold. Block grant does not.

That major issue apart, Mr Heseltine says, under the associations' proposals, the separate needs and resources elements would remain but authorities' entitlements to "resources element" would be subject to a ceiling relating to expenditure at a threshold above assessed needs.

"This produces very uneven results in terms of lost grant for authorities spending above the threshold; but in particular it provides very little by way of an incentive to high-spending authorities with high resource resources," the Minister says.

"Under the present system, an authority's needs element entitlement is fixed in accordance with its needs assessment and is unaffected by its expenditure in the grant year."

Mr Heseltine explains that the resources element entitlements depend upon an authority's actual rate of expenditure (which follows from its expenditure decisions) and its deficiency in rateable value below the national standard.

That major issue apart, Mr Heseltine says, an analysis of the associations' proposals indicated that they would have very uneven and inequitable re-

sults between individual authorities.

"Such results, while imposing some penalties on high-spending authorities do so in a way which looks to be unfair. Block grant, however, applies an equal poundage cost for an equal level of spending to all authorities, regardless of rateable resources."

"For these reasons I have, with reluctance, to say that your proposals as they stand do not represent an acceptable alternative to block grant."

Nevertheless, Mr Heseltine thinks it would be useful to have another meeting with the associations' representatives and to discuss the issues "and make absolutely sure that there is no risk of misunderstanding."

A meeting is being arranged for tomorrow. A copy of the letter was also sent to Sir Horace Cutler, Conservative leader of the Greater London Council, who has said that the Government's plan, if put into operation, would have the effect of curbing every local service administered nationally, locally administered.

Explanation: "Inadequate": In a joint statement last night the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Association of District Councils expressed bitter disappointment at the Government's decision to reject their alternative to the block grant system (Our Planning Correspondent writes).

The explanation for its rejection was totally inadequate, they said. Their scheme met the Secretary of State's previous objections, but he had now changed his objections. That

## Community service maintains success

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

The success of community service, which was introduced in 1974 and expanded throughout England and Wales by detailed figures released yesterday by the Home Office.

In spite of an almost fold increase in the number of people given community orders between 1975 and 1978, the small failure rate was a record.

The innovation meant the offender aged 17 and over had been found guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment could be ordered to perform unpaid work of specified number of hours fewer than 40 or more 240.

Slightly fewer than 100 people were subject to orders at the end of 1978, specified number of hours worked in about three-quarters of those cases which terminated in 1978.

Only about one tenth terminated because of a failure to comply with the requirements of the order and the rest because of other reasons for another offence.

Yet about one in eight those given community orders in 1978 were known to have a previous custodial sentence, compared with one in 100 in 1975, a relatively high figure for those sentenced for burglary.

The extent to which community service is an alternative to imprisonment is a sentence in its right, but the stretched prison would undoubtedly have even more overcrowded for introduction of the order.

In each of the years 1978 nearly half of the 100 people given orders were for theft or for handling goods, about a quarter for violence, and between five per cent for offence against public order.

The number given orders increased in the first half of 1979, being 12 per cent higher than in the first 1978.

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# Man loses appeal over bomb unit photographs

From Our Correspondent

The recorder said Mr Mercer had disregarded the police requests and his editor's advice. "That is not unlawful", he added.

He said the freedom of the press was one principle on

## House of Keys family record

Mrs Clare Christian, aged 34, took her seat in the House of Keys, Isle of Man yesterday and was officially welcomed by Sir Charles Kerruish, the Speaker, who is her father.

It is believed to be the first time in a Commonwealth parliament that a speaker has had a son or daughter in the same assembly.

Cambridge Union, the university's debating society, has elected woman as president for the 10th time in its 165-year history. He is Miss Melinda Libby, aged 21, from Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.

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segment, ring

From Ian Bradley

The Labour Party shunned such parochial issues and fielded 11 MPs, most of them from Scottish constituencies, including Mr John Maxton, who unseated Mr Taylor at Glasgow, Cathcart, in the last election.

strange if no one has not put their money on the Tories to win, Labour to come second and the Liberals to come third.

General election :

McAdden, Sir S. (C)	22,413
Wright, T. N. (Lab)	11,639
Hugill J. (L)	5,244
Twynner, P. (Nar Front)	626

Mr George Younger, Secre-

yesterday to back the regional council means that anyone who

had said they would stage counter-demonstrations if the NF march went ahead.



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## WEST EUROPE

## Euro-Tories ready to discuss vote reform

From David Wood  
Strasbourg, March 11

British Conservative MEPs are prepared to discuss compromise between the first-past-the-post system and an element of proportional representation for the next direct elections to the European Parliament in 1984. Mr James Scott-Hopkins, European Democrat leader, said here.

He has in mind the proportional representation systems used in West Germany and Australia, although he added that the group had no commitment beyond discussion. The Rome treaty requires the European Parliament to propose a uniform system of election throughout the EEC, but the decision will lie with the Council of Ministers under the unanimity rule, with ratification by national parliaments.

Replying to questions from French journalists, Mr Scott-Hopkins doubted whether Westminster would accept a proportionate representation system any more than it would for the 1979 election, except in Northern Ireland. Both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Callaghan, leader of the Opposition, have declared against adopting proportional representation in the past, and Mr Scott-Hopkins believes the event's supporters are still an all party minority in the Commons.

On the question of passports, although the British Foreign Office has made a mock-up of a European Community passport, with a burgundy cover, the European Parliament will not tomorrow that the proposal has been overtaken by computer technology.

The Parliament is expected to produce a majority for a Community passport now that the British and French have yielded to the enthusiasm of Bonn. But already the International Civil Aviation Authority (ICAA) has devised a plastic card, rather like a credit card, which contains all the information appearing in a current passport. The Authority wants to introduce its card in the next month or two.

The ICAA claims that the card could be inserted into a machine for checking and cut out the delays of manual passport control. Mr Tom Spencer, European Democrat MEP for Derbyshire, will show the Parliament an example of the card when he speaks in tomorrow's debate.

The practical objection to the "credit card" passport is that it could not be used where visas are necessary and the political objection in Britain might be that it would be tantamount to a continuous identity card. But within the Nine it would prove more convenient and quicker to check.

Parliamentary report, page 12

## French impressed by Mrs Thatcher's powers

More than what she said, it was the way she said it, and the force of the personality behind the words that impressed French viewers about Mrs Thatcher's appearance yesterday on the *Cards on the Table* television programme. It was a personality that came through even the somewhat shortcoming of the simultaneous translation.

To a country still dominated by the Latin variety of male chauvinism which, as a former woman minister once confessed, holds that a woman cannot be both feminine and have a political instinct, the British Prime Minister proved convincingly that it was possible to combine both.

There were moments during the broadcast when M Alain Duhamel and M Jean-Pierre Elkabbash, both old hand in the art of getting politicians to bare their souls involuntarily by putting to them seemingly artless questions, seemed cast in the role of a couple of naughty schoolboys reproved by their teacher with a raising of the eyebrows for failing to



A sure sign of spring on the way in the village of Gottenheim, south-west Germany, where storks are nesting on the church tower.

## Communal rioting in Belgium threatens coalition government

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, March 11

Belgium was still counting the cost today of one of its worst recent outbreaks of inter-communal rioting last Sunday in the small Fournons district in the eastern part of the country. Shots were fired, 20 people injured, houses ransacked and cars overturned.

All gatherings of more than five persons have been banned in the district until further notice by Mr Wilfried Martens, the Prime Minister, who has also ordered an urgent investigation to establish responsibility.

There is concern that the disturbances could put new strain on Mr Martens's Christian Democratic-Socialist coalition Government, which narrowly survived a crisis two months ago by jettisoning a third member of the coalition, the small Brussels-based Front of Democratic French-speakers.

Last Sunday's fighting was between about 2,000 Dutch-speaking Flemish militants, belonging to the para-military and openly fascist Vlaamse Militanten Orde, and about 300

to 500 French-speaking Walloons.

At the height of the rioting shots were fired from a Walloon-owned house, wounding two Flemish demonstrators. The owner claimed later to police that he had been afraid that his house was about to be sacked by the Flemish mob. Although material damage was estimated at £100,000.

The Fournons is a tiny enclave inside the French-speaking province of Liège on Belgium's eastern frontier with Holland. Most of its 4,500 inhabitants speak Flemish, but it also contains an influential Walloon minority.

In the early 1960's, as part of a general realignment of the language boundary between Dutch-speaking Flanders and French-speaking Wallonia, the Fournons, previously part of the province of Liège, was transferred for administrative purposes to the Flemish province of Limburg.

The move was stoutly resisted by the Walloons who still agitate for return to Liège. The Flemish are equally insistent that the Fournons must remain

Flemish territory. What is otherwise a small and unremarkable rural community has thus become one of the touchstones of relations between Belgium's French and Dutch speakers.

M André Cools, leader of the French-speaking wing of the Socialists, has questioned the impartiality of the Flemish police in Sunday's affray. Newspaper editors have also asked why the Government did not take preventive action, both groups of demonstrators having given ample indication of their provocative intent.

The other main talking-point in Brussels today was the failed attempt yesterday evening to kidnap Mr Leo Tindemans, the former Prime Minister, while he was on his way to a speaking engagement at Affligem north-west of Brussels.

Two men, Jean Buts, born in Brussels, but resident in Düsseldorf, and Edmond Doux, of no fixed address, have been arrested in connection with the affair. Police say the men have confessed their intention to kidnap Mr Tindemans and to demand a £3m ransom.

They appreciate that the medicine which M Raymond Barre, their own Prime Minister, is compelling them to swallow is an emollient that is administered to her countrymen.

M Barre has occasionally confessed privately with some regret that the psychology of his countrymen does not make it possible to use the same methods to cut government spending, increase productivity and reduce economic controls.

He fully appreciates that Mrs Thatcher's attitude towards the countrymen is essentially linked to the kill or cure remedy she is determined to apply at home, and that if he were the British Prime Minister he would do the same thing, if not in the same way.

Mrs Thatcher's great art, an observer in the corridors of power, confided to me today, is one of apparently artless simplification.

Le Monde writes: "We, in front of our boxes, we approved. Here was the voice of common sense, of the obvious; and one

understood, as one heard her speak later on with extreme moderation of the need for the Palestinian Liberation Organization to recognize the right of the state of Israel to exist and for the Soviet troops to withdraw from a country occupied by force, how she could at the time appeal to an electorate, infinitely more recalcitrant today and grumbling against the ravages of unemployment and of prices."

The paper described her as a "valiant woman" with the steel, however, not far beneath the surface.

Le Quotidien de Paris waxed more lyrical and called her "not the Iron Lady, for that metal is too vile, too obscure, but a woman of uranium, with peculiar irradiations."

Compared to her, how leaders appear most of our leaders, opaque masses of flesh, austere fortresses without windows, save for the loopholes of deceit and the skylights of hidden pride. Power corrupts a man but liberates a woman and reveals her for what she is."

## Italian servicemen vote for own representatives

From John Earle  
Rome, March 11

Italian soldiers, sailors and airmen began voting today for councils to represent them in the structure of the Armed Forces.

The councils—a military innovation in Italy—will be more than forums for voicing grievances or complaints, but will not go so far as having a trade union role. They will be concerned with such matters as rations, accommodation, hygiene and cultural recreation.

Voting procedures are complicated. Today and tomorrow all ranks, in a kind of primary,

will vote for candidates to stand in elections for the councils, known as "Cobar" or basic representative councils.

The Cobar will in turn elect intermediate-level councils, which will then designate a central representative council for the Armed Forces.

The basic councils are expected to have about 6,000 members, both regular and conscripts.

Included in this effort for greater democracy are not only the Army, Navy and Air Force, but also the carabinieri or military gendarmes, and the Guardia di Finanza, which investigates financial crimes.

## Angry lovers may have fired at army radio station

Bielefeld, March 11.—Shots fired at a British Rhine Army radio station here early today may have come from a couple annoyed by a spotlight.

The Irish Republican Army publicity bureau in Dublin sent a message to Reuters in London today claiming responsibility for the attack as well as the wounding yesterday of a British corporal in Osnabrück.

The IRA previously said it shot dead a British colonel here just over three weeks ago and seriously wounded the driver of a British military police car in Münster.

Police said today they had found cartridge cases from a

starter's pistol near the army radio station.

Soldiers reported seeing a man and a blonde woman in a mustel-coloured car near the scene. Police said they were working on the theory that the couple fired harmless shots at a station spotlight because it had disturbed their system.

A Rhine Army spokesman said that Corporal Steven Sims, who is serving with the Devon and Dorset Regiment here, was not badly hurt in yesterday's attack and that Corporal Stewart Leach, the driver injured in the Münster shooting earlier this month, had been taken off the seriously ill list.

## OVERSEAS

## Mr Reagan breaks Republicans' 'eleventh commandment' to criticize former President Ford

From David Cross  
Miami, March 11

Mr Ronald Reagan and Mr George Bush, the leading Republican presidential candidates have finished campaigning for today's three southern presidential primaries and have disappeared to other parts of the country to watch the outcome on television.

On the other side of the political fence, President Carter and Senator Edward Kennedy, for entirely different reasons, have not been seen in Florida, Georgia or Alabama during the final days of the campaign. If Senator Kennedy manages to secure more than a few of the 208 Democratic National Convention delegates at stake in these states, he will be well satisfied.

Before the polls closed to-night, the pollsters and the pundits had already decided what the outcome on both the Democratic and Republican sides would be. Mr Carter, they said, would rounce Senator Kennedy even in Florida, which has more liberal voters than any other southern state.

Similarly they predicted that Mr Reagan would follow his impressive victory in South Carolina last Saturday with three more strong first place finishes.

The pollsters' only doubt was how well Mr Bush would fare in Florida where he had concentrated his efforts on winning the state. This area supported former President Ford four years ago and played a major role in securing the Republican nomination then.

Before he left Florida yesterday, Mr Bush conceded, to like to win Florida. "But I am a realist," he told reporters. "I just want to do respectably."

Asked what he meant by the word "respectably," he responded with an accurate eye for the reality of American presidential campaigning: "I guess I would define it as finishing so that you people would write up that I did well."

This was an acknowledgment of the fact that the moment he built in his campaign which he built

by surprising the pundits in the first tests of this year's election had come to a virtual halt since his overwhelming defeat by Mr Reagan in the New Hampshire primary.

Later Mr Bush travelled to Mobile, Alabama, for an election eve rally there. His presence in that state was not expected to have any influence whatsoever on the outcome of the Alabama Republican vote. His campaign aides have long conceded victories to Mr Reagan in both this state and Georgia.

For Mr Reagan, the former Governor of California, who also left Florida yesterday for some last minute campaigning in Atlanta, Georgia, as well as Alabama, the threat to his front runner status no longer comes from Mr Bush. He is concerned that former President Ford may soon challenge his supremacy in the Republican race.

When the former President first showed signs of becoming a candidate ten days ago, Mr Reagan said he would be delighted if his former rival hung up his golf clubs and joined the throng.

Yesterday, however, he said Ford's claim that it would be practically impossible for a right-wing Conservative like himself (Mr Reagan) to win the general election in November, "I don't believe that any Republican or Republican candidate should say that about any other candidate," he said.

This was strong stuff from a man who has sworn to respect what he calls the "eleventh commandment": "Never criticize a fellow Republican."

In the past week, two of the leading contenders for the Republican nomination at this summer's national convention in Detroit have withdrawn their candidacies and in Florida, at least, no one was quite sure how their former supporters would now vote.

Theoretically, most of those people who would have backed John Anderson, the former Governor of Texas, would have transferred their allegiance to Mr Reagan on the right wing of the party, rather than to Mr Bush who is generally perceived as the more liberal candidate.

By contrast, Mr Bush might have been expected to pick up some votes from former supporters of Senator Howard Baker, the Republican leader of the Upper House, whose views are considered to be moderate.

The former CIA director, however, might have lost some votes to Mr John Anderson, the only other remaining major Republican candidate, whose radical policies so impressed voters in Massachusetts and Vermont.

Mr Anderson did not campaign personally in any of the southern states at stake today but he did have television exposure after his near victories in New England.

For Senator Kennedy, who never really expected to fare well in conservative southern states like Alabama and Georgia, only Florida offered a faint prospect of a reasonable number of votes today.

He was hoping that President Carter's mishandling of the Middle East would win the United Nations Security Council would bring out a Jewish protest vote. Passions are still running high in the Jewish community throughout the country about the Administration's decision to condemn the Israeli Government's settlements policy and to call into doubt the future status of Jerusalem.

Indeed there were scuffles inside President Carter's campaign headquarters in a handful of members of the Jewish Defence League and campaign workers. The fighting started when the demonstrators chanted "Carter must go" invaded the building and a few punches were exchanged before police arrived.

In Washington yesterday, Senator Kennedy told a Jewish audience that the Administration's vote in New York was an "appalling betrayal of Israel," which was "hardly an isolated mistake."

When Mr Robert Strauss, Mr Carter's overall campaign manager, went to New York yesterday to try to pacify Jewish voters there, his explanation that the whole affair was an unfortunate but honest mistake fell on deaf ears.

## Mr Nkomo to run the police

Continued from page 1

country's 5,500 white farmers who Mr Mugabe has said he wants to see remain in Rhodesia.

Mr Smith said tonight he would remain a member of the Rhodesian Front Party, headed by Ian Smith, but that he would not represent the party's interests in the Cabinet.

As widely expected, Mr Mugabe will take on the Defence portfolio as well as being Prime Minister. Mr Nkomo will have responsibility for the British South Africa Police and the predominantly white para-military police reservists.

Members of the Cabinet are: Defence: R. G. Mugabe; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: Ian Smith; Minister of Home Affairs: J. N. Nkomo; Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Education: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Health: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Public Works: C. M. Nkomo; Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Mines: M. Nkomo; Minister of Agriculture: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Information and Tourism: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Natural Resources and Development: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Education and Culture: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Health: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Public Works: C. M. Nkomo; Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Mines: M. Nkomo; Minister of Agriculture: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Information and Tourism: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Natural Resources and Development: J. M. Nkomo; Minister of Education and Culture: J. M. Nkomo.

"Sanctions spy" freed: Mr Kenneth McIntosh, the Scottish "sanctions spy", was released today after serving six years of a 17-year sentence on the order of Lord Soames and flew home to Britain, Dan van der Vat writes from Salisbury.

Leading article, page 15

## Israel may defy UN by seizing more land

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, March 11

In defiance of the recent United Nations resolution calling for the dismantling of all Jewish settlements on Arab territory, the Israeli Government has revived a controversial building plan which would involve seizing some 5,000 acres of land in occupied east Jerusalem.

It is understood that the plan has been put forward by Mr David Levy, the Housing Minister, and one of the main supporters of an expansionist settlement programme. It has now been referred for detailed examination by a Cabinet committee consisting of Mr Levy, Mr Yigal Hurwitz, the Finance Minister, and Mr Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney General.

The purpose of the plan is to extend the ring of modern Jewish suburbs which have been systematically erected in a protective ring around the outskirts of east Jerusalem since the area was annexed during the 1967 war. The United Nations Security Council, which has repeatedly called for the dismantling of these suburbs which house at least 60,000 Jews.

It was the failure of the Security Council to draw a distinction between these neighbourhoods and the Jewish settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which particularly angered the Israeli authorities. Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, described the demand to abandon them as "a barbaric fantasy".

If the new building programme is approved, it is certain to create a new wave of international protest, as most of the land to be expropriated is owned by Arabs. It would be

one of the biggest construction programmes undertaken in east Jerusalem in recent years, and provide housing for about 10,000 Jewish families.

According to Mr Levy and his supporters, the projected housing estates would end the present isolation of Neve Yaakov, the most remote Jewish neighbourhood in east Jerusalem, which is cut off physically from the other Jewish suburbs which the Israelis have built up in the area over the past 13 years.

As originally drawn up by the last Labour Government, the new development would have effectively sealed off the largest gap in the Israeli perimeter on Jerusalem's periphery, thus making it more difficult for the city to be redivided in any future political settlement.

It was opposed by the Mayor, Mr Teddy Kollek, who claimed that the expropriation would unduly exacerbate tensions between Jews and Arabs.

In proposing the plan formally at the last Cabinet session, Mr Levy argued that the area in question was being filled by illegal Arab building, which was forming a dangerous wedge between Neve Yaakov and the other Jewish suburbs. These suburbs contain a large number of imposing concrete tower blocks which have been widely criticized for spoiling Jerusalem's historic skyline.

As well as advocating the massive new development in east Jerusalem, Mr Levy is also demanding the quick resettlement of Jews in the centre of Hebron, the second largest Arab town on the occupied West Bank. Experts in his ministry have drawn up detailed plans for the reconstruction of the Jewish quarter in the town and these will be put to the Cabinet soon.

## KGB chief alerts Russians to 'spy threat'

From Michael Blyden  
Moscow, March 11

The deputy head of the Soviet security police is giving a warning that the subversion of the Soviet Union is a real and present danger. He is reciting details of the country's economic weaknesses.

Writing in the influential ideological journal *Kommunist*, General Semyon Tsvigun, vice-president of the Committee for Security, said over 400 subversive organizations were operating against the Union, and the danger was increasing.

He claimed that the act of this colossal machine based on concerned plans, and plans were to exploit a specific political rift—though he did not say which.

The main centres of spy were agents of intelligence, spies of capital, operating in the Soviet Union, operating under the various official missions.

They were closely co-ordinated by the American Central Intelligence Agency, with joint planning and execution of operations, and additional cover for mutual protection and constant exchange of information received.

In recruiting against emphasis was on discrediting politically unstable or easily provoked and insecure persons, and on the General Tsvigun said.

"Radio, television, the press, messages, petitions, widely used for ideological subversion."

"Frantic anti-Sovietism as Solzhenitsyn, Mr Plyushch, Amalrik, Mr and others, who in recent years have been in the Soviet Union, and also the gade Sakharov, have included in the list of the rabid ideological saboteurs."

The main aim of the other Western intel services, he said, was to undermine from within those countries, and the "historic achievement of the peoples advancing on socialist road". The West, he said, was trying to undermine from within those countries, and the "historic achievement of the peoples advancing on socialist road".

The article with its call for vigilance is significant in timing. The Soviet Union is in a tight internal control and down on dissidents at the same time it is striving to ensure that no doubt face internally over the intervention in Czechoslovakia.

The Russians have a vigorous propaganda offensive to combat the spread influence of radio broadcasts, and a trying to appeal to Soviet patriotism by implying Western criticism of the Soviet Union is a world-wide overthrow of the Soviet Union.

The last time the R launched a campaign for greater vigilance was in the wake of the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. The clearly believes that present tense internationalation poses a similar danger for the Soviet Union.

Significantly, General 1 also dwelt on the economic weaknesses of the Soviet Union and said Western intel agents were trying to get information on this. The especially interesting part of the article was the claim that the Soviet Union is a world-wide overthrow of the Soviet Union.

The Russians are aware that the sluggish economy with its fabric ductivity poses the greatest challenge to the leadership is potentially the most cause of popular discontent.

## Tehran students adamant on holding US hostages

Continued from page 1

to see what new initiative they could come up with, especially as some of its religious members have pointedly denied that there was unanimity over the attempt last week to transfer the hostages to the council's control.

The similarities between the commission's visit and that of Waldheim in January were striking—disrespectful treatment by the students occupying the embassy, harrowing confrontations with crippled victims of the revolution and mourning families at the city cemetery.

In a statement read out at the airport, the commission said it had informed the Iranian Government that it was not in a position to present a report on its investigations in Tehran—the sole condition set by Ayatollah Khomeini for the commission to meet all the hostages.

The statement said the commission would fly to New York for talks with Dr Waldheim on its future. It emphasized, however, that it regarded the investigation of the former Shah's 25-year reign and a humanitarian visit to the hostages as "indivisible".

The commission also said it was prepared to continue receiving documents on the alleged crimes of the Shah in Iran.

However the students complained in a statement that three of their number, who tried to hand over documents captured in the embassy, were brushed aside by the commission as it left the Hilton Hotel this morning.

The students finally managed to thrust the documents which, they said, showed "direct United States interference in Iran", into the departing car of one of the commission members. But at the airport the papers were returned to the students.

Mr Qorbadeh, who seemed to have staked much on playing a pivotal role in effecting the hostages' release from the embassy, attempted to put a brave face on things. He insisted that the commission would return to continue its work after the talks with Dr Waldheim, when "some obstacles" to their work had ceased.

However the only "obstacle" in the commission's path—the students in the embassy—stunned in no mood to "cease". Instead, they called a nationwide demonstration of unity for Thursday.

## New York Jews protest Carter policy on Israel

From Michael Leaman  
New York, March 11

Ten people were injured here last night as Jewish students and militants demonstrated against President Carter's policy towards Israel.

The violence occurred outside a club where Mr Robert Strauss, chairman of the President's reelection campaign, was explaining the American vote in the Security Council on March 1. He criticized Israeli settlements on occupied territory.

Although Mr Carter said on March 3 that the vote had been a mistake, the result of a failure in communications, Jewish leaders have not accepted that. The prevailing view is that the President tried to reverse his position after realizing the damage the vote could do him among Jewish voters in today's presidential primary in Florida, and later ones in Illinois and New York.

Mr Carter's retraction specifically concerned the references in the resolution to Jerusalem. Jewish leaders point out, however, that there is much else in the resolution repugnant to them, in particular the description of some of the occupied territories as "Palestinian".

Mr Strauss told reporters of the Jewish community: "There is no lessening of commitment in the East." But Mr Irving L. Defense League, said: "and his Jewish collabo are selling out the state of Israel."

Rabbi Meir Kahane, of the league, was a people arrested after last night's disturbance and charged assault, resisting arrest and disorderly conduct. The league in the past claimed the ability for acts of violence directed particularly against Soviet Union.

Mr Edward Koch, the Mayor of New York, claimed in a interview in the New York today that four of the Jewish voters were "anti-Israel" named Mr Donald McHenry, Andrew Young, his Vice-Sol, Mr Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State, and Mr new Brzezinski, national security adviser.

Mr Koch has been supporting Mr Carter in the New primary, which is to be a fortnight today.

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## VERSEAS

UN rights commission  
adopts compromise  
plan on Dr Sakharov

By Alan McGregor

Paris, March 11

Western resolution in the United Nations Human Rights Commission expressing concern at measures against Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Russian physicist and nuclear physicist, was abandoned today in favour of a "compromise proposal" adopted without a vote. It says consideration of the issue will be taken up as a priority at next year's session.

In assessing Western strategy keeping Soviet treatment of Sakharov before the commission, Mr Jerome Shestak, United States delegate, told news conference it had "lived its objective".

or the first time, the case of an individual Soviet citizen was on the agenda as a "block item". The "blockading" in the rule of law, he believed, that the science of many countries aroused so they felt something had to be done. It demonstrated "the symbolic importance of Andrei Sakharov to the people of human rights".

As described as nonsensical, a description in the commission. Senior Luis Chavez Godoy, Peruvian delegate, of a "leak-off between the two superpowers".

his was a reference to a draft resolution, alleging human rights violations in Northern Ireland, and asking for information, having withdrawn as a result of a vote in which the delegates of the Soviet Union and the United States acted together.

Mr Valerian Zorin, the Soviet delegate, said deferring the issue of Sakharov was "a move, for it means the commission is rid of consideration of a completely pointless issue". He contended "this is a question" was be-

yond the commission's competence.

In addressing the commission after the adoption of the compromise proposal by Senegal and Iraq, Mr Shestak said their decision to continue to accord a priority to the Sakharov case "would be heard by people such as Yuri Orlov, Mykola Rudenko, Leyko Lukin, Vladimir Slepak, Anatole Shcharansky, Ananias Terleckas, Robert Nazaryn, Viktoras Petkus, and the many other human rights spokesmen the Soviet Union seeks to repress."

He added: "We shall watch carefully what conclusions the Soviet Union draws from the discussions in this commission and what transpires."

The resolution on Dr Sakharov, tabled yesterday by Senegal, Colombia, Cuba, the British delegate, was a sequel to an earlier Western attempt on February 5, the day after the session opened, to have the commission intervene immediately in the Sakharov case by sending a telegram to Moscow asking for details to "assist consideration of this matter during the present session."

The fact that the British resolution, co-sponsored by Costa Rica, West Germany, Netherlands, Panama and Portugal, was not pressed to the vote reflected a feeling on the part of some Western delegates that to have the Sakharov case before the commission was preferable to another vote directly against the Soviet Union—after the commission's condemnation of the Russian intervention in Afghanistan.

During the four days of discussion on Dr Sakharov, the United States and British delegates raised a series of allegations of discrimination on religious and racial grounds in the Soviet Union in violation of human rights covenants ratified by the Soviet Government.

Ir Carter changes mind  
on postponing salt 2

By Patrick Hogan

Washington, March 11

President Carter has reversed his decision to postpone a decision on whether to ratify the Salt 2 treaty this year, and will ask Democratic leaders in the Senate to support it for ratification. It was suggested by Mr Carter and President Brezhnev Vienna last summer and gives the assets of two-thirds of the Senate for ratification. There were grave doubts last whether Mr Carter could get the 67 votes he needed.

Some of the invasion of the United States, and the President decided on January 3 to request the Senate to delay consideration of the Salt 2 treaty.

The letter he sent to Mr Robert Byrd, the

majority leader. Mr Carter wrote that the purpose of the request was not to withdraw the treaty, which he said remained "in the national security interest of the United States and of the entire world", but to defer the decision until the Congress could assess Soviet actions and intentions.

That reassessment has now presumably been completed, and the first flush of disapproval of the Soviet invasion has subsided. The treaty's changes in the Senate cannot now be voted very highly, but it would seem probable as it seemed last year that it will do better this year than it might next year, after the presidential election.

ice shortage  
in Kampuchea

By Caroline Moorehead

Phnom Penh, March 11

A spuchean government official has admitted that authorities are allowing people to go to the Thai border for food. The Government was able to distribute enough rice.

Li Po, a provincial food health services director in Phnom Penh, said that Kampuchea would be able to overcome its food crisis in next few months.

his was reported by Mr James Danos, press officer of United Nations Children's Fund, who met Dr Li Po in Phnom Penh last week.

was the first time that a spuchean official had admitted that Kampuchea was going to the border for food with the tacit approval of the Government.

Li Po said that the Government of Battambang had given an instruction that Kampuchean travellers to the border should not be searched and goods not be confiscated.

Journalists and strike  
March 11.—Three news-owners Bangladesh newspapers reappeared this morning after a 10-day strike after agreement with the Government over a pay rate.

Soviet drive  
to ease  
troops' fear  
of Afghans

From Michael Rinyou

Moscow, March 11

The Soviet Army newspaper today reassured the thousands of Soviet soldiers expecting to be sent to Afghanistan that villagers and tribesmen there are giving the Soviet troops a warm welcome and are grateful for their help.

A report in Red Star said Soviet soldiers in the village of Hairhana, near Kabul, were providing medical aid, giving presents to school children, planting trees and helping peasants repair their farm implements.

The villagers had expressed profound thanks to the local Soviet commanders and were convinced the troops had come to Afghanistan with good intentions, the report said.

The dispatch is one of the first to describe day-to-day relations between the Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan and the local population. It comes at a time when many ordinary Soviet families have been alarmed by reports heard on Western radio broadcasts of attacks on the Russians and Afghan resentment at their presence.

The report from Kabul was accompanied by two photographs showing a group of smiling villagers, one with a man round a Soviet soldier from central Asia, and an old peasant in traditional dress sitting on a mat and chatting with the Soviet crew.

The Red Star report said the Russians had set up a medical tent in Hairhana where the local population was treated. The soldiers had helped the villagers decorate the school and had given a concert for the children. They were preparing to help farmers plant trees.

A bearded elder called Mahmud was quoted as saying that he had worked for his living all

A photograph issued by Tass which, it claims, shows "the attitude of all honest Afghans to Soviet soldiers is that of sincere hospitality and profound gratitude".

his life and knew that "a friend in need is a friend indeed".

An agronomist said he had visited a number of villages and cooperatives and seen how Soviet assistance was winning over the population and giving them confidence in the future.

Afghan party workers told the paper's correspondent that counter-revolutionaries were denouncing the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and were threatening reprisals against anyone who associated with the Russians. But these efforts "to play on the backwardness and immaturity of a part of the population" were doomed to failure, the correspondent was told.

"Even those who first naively believed the lies are becoming more and more con-

victed that the Soviet people came with good intentions," he said.

The paper said the attitude of all honest Afghans to the Soviet soldiers was one of "sincere hospitality and profound gratitude". The report said the villagers rejected all "vicious nonsense about Soviet soldiers and officers".

In recent weeks the Soviet press has begun to suggest that the Russians will have to stay in Afghanistan a long time. At the same time it has acknowledged that the Muslim insurgents are putting up a tough fight and it gave a fairly graphic account of the uprising in Kabul two weeks ago.

All this has alarmed the Russians, and there are widespread rumours about the number of

coffins coming back from Afghanistan. Evidently the press has now decided it is time to paint a rather more reassuring picture.

Today Pravda said the situation was steadily returning to normal. The Afghan Government and party had made appeals to workers and religious leaders to create an atmosphere of confidence and trust, the paper said, and was doing everything possible to encourage the return home of those who had left the country because they had "failed to understand the meaning of the events".

Pravda said the Kabul Government had held successful negotiations with representatives of some tribes who had been misled and had resisted the

revolutionary power. As a result, Pravda added cautiously, "part of them decided to lay down their arms".

Meanwhile, the Afghan Government has denied reports that President Karmal had agreed to the calling of an international conference to set up a police force to guard the Afghan border with Pakistan as a first step towards a Soviet troop withdrawal.

Calling the suggestion "the latest Western propaganda forgery", Tass quoted an official spokesman as saying that only the people of Afghanistan and their lawful government could determine their destiny. They would not allow anyone else to settle issues falling within the competence of the leadership of the country.

Moscow denies violating  
Pakistan's air space

From Richard Wigg

Islamabad, March 11

The Soviet Union has denied that one of its Air Force aircraft violated Pakistan's air space 11 days ago. It has protested at what it called "an unprovoked attack" by two Pakistan Air Force fighters when the Soviet aircraft was inside Afghanistan's air space.

According to Pakistan, which protested to Moscow immediately after the incident took place, the Soviet AN26 was intercepted by the Pakistan fighters on March 1 while it was flying over Chitral, in the northernmost tip of the country. After warning shots it was escorted back towards Afghanistan and left when it was within five miles of Afghan territory.

Pakistani officials then re-

ported that President Zia had been informed of the incursion and had given instruction that the Soviet aircraft must not be harmed.

This was the first reported occasion when a Soviet aircraft had penetrated Pakistan air space, according to Islamabad, since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at Christmas. However, the Pakistan authorities have claimed that more than 20 incursions into their air space were committed by Afghanistan's Air Force in a 28 day period since Christmas.

The Soviet Embassy said here today that two Pakistan fighters fired on the AN26 while it was operating over an Afghan locality near Jalalabad. It accused the pilots of attempting by gestures and firing to force the Soviet aircraft to proceed towards Pakistan.

## EEC-Asean blow to the Kremlin

From M. G. G. Pillai

Kuala Lumpur, March 11

The European Community and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) overcame considerable resistance among themselves here last week to jointly condemn the Soviet Union for sending troops into Afghanistan and for stage managing the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam last year.

This was evident in the careful wording of the statement and informed sources conceded that the bargaining at times was tough.

There were members within each group opposed to naming both the Soviet Union and Vietnam as aggressors, but the end statement not only did that but also blamed the Soviet Union for having expansionist intentions in Asia. Asean, however, was careful to insist that despite its political stands, which technically were informal sessions of the foreign ministers, it intended to remain a social, cultural and economic block.

The statement dealt another political blow to the Soviet Union following the stinging rebuke it got from the United Nations General Assembly and others including Third World countries, for its invasion of Afghanistan.

The EEC position on the issues was hammered out at the meeting of its foreign ministers in Rome last month. As for the Asean nations, all except Singapore have been careful not to mention Vietnam

as the aggressors while taking the Soviet Union to task for its moves in Afghanistan.

But the move itself, according to EEC sources at the conference, arose from fears of action against Yugoslavia after the death of President Tito. "This possibility weighed heavily in our minds when the foreign ministers met in Rome last month," said one senior EEC diplomat. "We had to take a strong stand."

He conceded that it had been difficult persuading some of the EEC countries, particularly France, to go along.

Similar reservations were held within Asean, particularly among officials in Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur. While there is general unanimity among the Asean countries—Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines—on opposing aggression in Kampuchea, the position is generally muted by a marked reluctance of all but Singapore to be highly critical of Vietnam's actions.

Their resolutions until now have been couched in general terms, calling merely for the expulsion of all foreign forces from Kampuchea.

Several EEC foreign ministers privately conceded that the political statement, rather than the economic cooperation pact which was the purpose of the meeting in Kuala Lumpur, was of sufficient import to be an "important benchmark" in the Community's future ties with Asean.

There is a feeling within Asean that this newly found

unanimity ought to be translated into concrete proof in the form of EEC assistance in getting the economies of the five Asean countries on the ground.

There is a growing feeling that there ought to be regular meetings of the 14 foreign ministers. Under the economic cooperation pact, there is provision for regular specialist committee meetings. But foreign ministers themselves seem to feel that they ought to meet for wider agreement in such areas as Soviet expansionist tendencies.

It is fortuitous that in the present meeting, there was already a ready-made issue that we could draw our attention to," noted one official.

While there are advantages in this, the cobwebs of suspicion in both groupings can only be removed slowly. One EEC foreign minister opined that his staff that the Community ought to have concentrated not on Asean, but on South America.

Indeed, the pact does not come anywhere near the privileges granted to the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries under the Lomé Convention. Another foreign minister pointedly said the pact itself did not amount to much.

Even among Asean foreign ministers, there were reservations in that the pact did not give them all they wanted. However they see it as a beginning with more negotiations ahead of them before a meaningful pact is agreed to.

Leading article, page 15

Miss Hearst  
claims  
lawyer let  
her down

From Ivor Davis

Los Angeles, March 11

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco today is considering a request from the lawyer of Miss Patricia Hearst, who wants the judges to quash her conviction for armed bank robbery. The newspaper heiress claims that the celebrated defence lawyer, Mr F. Lee Bailey, rushed the case to trial because he planned to write a book about it.

Miss Hearst, aged 25, did not appear in court on Monday. She was convicted of the robbery in 1977 and served less than two years in prison before President Carter commuted her sentence, allowing her to go free.

Her lawyer, Mr George Martinez of San Francisco, argued today that Mr Bailey's apparent "conflict of interest" denied his client the right to effective counsel.

Much of his argument centred on a book contract that Mr Bailey was said to have signed during the trial. He claimed that the lawyer may have consciously or unconsciously decided against delaying the trial or seeking its more elsewhere in order to profit from quick publication. (Mr Bailey has not yet published a book.)

Miss Hearst, now married and living in the suburbs of San Francisco, contends that her conviction should be set aside on any of three grounds: Prejudicial pre-trial publicity, illegal recordings made while she was in custody, and the denial of effective assistance of counsel.

Arguing against her plea, Mr Sanford Sventov, a United States assistant attorney, claimed that Miss Hearst was just looking "for someone to blame" for her conviction. "They can't blame it on the judge, they can't blame it on the jury," he said. "The defendant can't bring it on herself to admit guilt as they blame it on defence counsel. In fact, there was extremely strong evidence of her guilt."

The Patricia Hearst story began in February, 1974, when she was kidnapped from her flat in Berkeley by terrorists of the Symbionese Liberation Army. She later joined her captors and when she was arrested some 14 months later she was charged with bank robbery and other crimes. She was found guilty and given a seven-year prison sentence.

Peking leaders  
concerned over  
religious revival

Peking, March 11.—The Chinese leadership is concerned about a religious revival, especially among young people, at a time when two Roman Catholic cardinals are visiting the country.

The newspaper China Youth said today that the more relaxed line taken on religion in China during the past year was not to be seen as in any way encouraging the development of religion.

The two Roman Catholic prelates visiting China are Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, president of the French episcopal conference, and Cardinal Franz König, Archbishop of Vienna and president of the Vatican secretariat for non-believers. They are spending about two weeks in China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with foreign countries.—Agence France-Press, Reuter.

## Psychiatric watchdogs face Russian pressure

By Michael Scammell

Moscow, March 11

As part of their efforts to force Moscow to discontinue its efforts for the Olympic Games, Soviet authorities have started a new campaign of assailing members of the so-called Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes.

ews of the campaign was in London yesterday by a member of the commission, Dr Alexander Voloshanov, a Soviet psychiatrist, who has just arrived in Britain.

Dr Voloshanov, who has been given two weeks' leave to leave the Soviet Union as a result of his activities, is speaking at a press conference organized by the Royal College of Psychiatrists. Dr Voloshanov said he had been interested in the problem of psychiatric abuse while working in a Moscow clinic. A man had been transferred to his department who was being treated as a schizophrenic, a closer investigation, however, turned out that the man had been committed for protesting against his unfair

dismissal and for displaying placards about it in a Moscow square. Fortunately, Dr Voloshanov was able to get the man's case re-examined by a special commission and to have him released.

Having been alerted to the problem, Dr Voloshanov investigated further and in 1977 became an active member of the working commission. He volunteered to examine dissidents who had been committed, or feared an imminent commitment, to mental hospitals and in almost every case was able to pronounce them sane.

But his activities came to the notice of the hospital authorities and after a campaign of systematic harassment and humiliation, he was forced last year to resign from his post.

Dr Voloshanov said that in the last few weeks the pressure on members of the commission had increased. Mr Vyacheslav Bakhtin, a leading member of the commission, had been arrested and charged with circulating material defamatory to the Soviet Union.

The charges, which carry a sentence of up to 12 years' imprisonment and exile, are related to the commission's information Bulletin, whose 21 issues to date contain 600 pages of scrupulous documentation on psychiatric abuse.

Mr Alexander Podrabinek, author of Punitive Medicine, the most authoritative exposure of Soviet practice in this field, has twice been searched in north-east Siberia, where he is serving a five-year term of exile, and threatened with a new prison sentence.

Dr Leonard Ternovskiy, a Moscow doctor, Mr Felix Serebrov and Mrs Irina Grivina have all had their homes searched, and Mr Serebrov was jailed for 15 days on trumped-up charges. Dr Ternovskiy has also been threateningly interviewed by Professor Petrov, the head of the First Moscow Medical Institute where he works, and has recently had his telephone disconnected.

Special tribute was paid by Dr Voloshanov to the support by British psychiatrists, whose active intervention with Moscow

colleagues, together with the publicity they generated, had been instrumental in saving some patients from drug treatment and in obtaining releases or changes of diagnosis for others.

The Royal College of Psychiatry in particular had for some years been in regular touch with the Moscow commission, had reported on individual cases to Soviet and international psychiatric organizations, and had kept up the pressure.

This was confirmed by Dr Peter Stansbury, who pointed out that the Royal College had been instrumental in persuading the World Psychiatric Association meeting in Honolulu in 1977 to set up a special review committee on the abuse of psychiatry and had been the first to submit cases for the committee to examine.

Despite fierce opposition from Soviet psychiatrists, who threatened to resign if the committee was set up, it had succeeded, after long delays, in holding its first meeting last month. No Soviet psychiatrists had yet resigned.

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Los Angeles	1440	1745	
Miami	1115	1525	
San Francisco	1210	1310	Wed-Fri-Sun
Washington	1210	1735	Mon-Tue-Thu-Sat
	1100	1645	Mon-Tue
	1325	1645	Wed-Thru-Fri-Sat-Sun
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## OVERSEAS

# Opposition parties link up to put pressure on Gandhi Government

From Kuldip Nayyar  
Delhi, March 11

The opposition parties in the Indian Parliament have joined hands to put pressure on Mrs Gandhi's Government. Today was the first day of the budget session, and the entire Opposition in the Lok Sabha, (Lower House) walked out after Mr. Bal Ram, the Speaker, rejected a series of adjournment motions over rising prices and the atrocities against Harijans (formerly Untouchables) in Pipla, a Bihar village.

In the Rajya Sabha (Upper House), the Opposition jointly protested against the "arbitrary dissolution" of nine state assemblies and demanded an early ratification of the President's proclamation on the subject.

At a little distance from Parliament House, the Opposition parties — the Communists, the Janata and the Lok Dal — held a demonstration in protest against rising prices and the deteriorating law and order situation. A huge procession marched through the streets of Delhi in a similar protest.

What is bothering the Government is not the state of protests but the fate of the President's proclamation on the dissolution of state assemblies. Under the constitution, it has to be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months. The assemblies were dissolved on February 16, therefore the ratification must be by April 17.

Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party has no problem in the Lok Sabha where it has a majority of two-thirds of the members. But the party does not have

enough strength in the Rajya Sabha with only 85 members in the present House of 233.

Nearly 75 members are due to retire on March 31, as one-third of the Rajya Sabha members retire every two years. If the Government places the proclamation before the House after March 31, the House will have 75 members less.

Of the 75 retiring members 35 are from the Gandhi's Congress Party. Hence, its strength will be reduced to 64. This does not give her a majority of the approximately 150 remaining members.

The Opposition accused the Government today of "buying and pressuring" members to increase its strength.

Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party tried to have the state assembly elections in the first week of April so as to get a new crop of Rajya Sabha members. Since the party swept the polls for the Lok Sabha, it expects to do likewise in the states.

However, Mr. S. L. Shastri, the Chief Election Commissioner, has said he cannot hold the assembly elections until May. He wants to have the electoral rolls revised.

What follows is the proclamation in rejected is not clear. Mr. Shastri has said that "dissolution is like death" and that the assemblies cannot be revived.

However, some experts argue that the dissolution is only "conditional" and if the constitutional obligation is not fulfilled, an approval by both Houses within two months — the situation before the dissolution will prevail.

## Prison term demanded for former Korean Army chief

From Jacqueline Reditt  
Seoul, March 11

A 15-year prison sentence for General Chung Seung Hwa, the former Chief of Staff of the Army and martial law commander, was demanded by a military prosecutor today.

At a preliminary court martial, General Chung, aged 51, was charged with helping Kim Jang Kyu, the former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) who shot President Park Chung Hee last October, in a plot to seize power after the assassination.

General Chung's defence is based on the claim that he was unaware that Kim was the assassin. He said that his cooperation with Mr. Kim in the event was in line with his duty as Army Chief of Staff to maintain national security.

He said that he did not realize that it was Mr. Kim who had killed the President until the chief presidential secretary, who had witnessed the shooting, told him several hours later. He realized, too late, that he had been used by Mr. Kim.

General Chung's lawyer argued that evidence of witnesses proved this. Reminding the court of General Chung's 32 years in the army, he said he regretted that "the old soldier was not allowed to fade away honourably".

## Asean objections to cheap air fare restrictions

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

Representatives of the five Asean nations — Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand — began talks in London with the Department of Trade and Industry yesterday in an effort to obtain a relaxation in the rules covering air travel through their countries.

They are particularly concerned that under the terms of cheap Apex (advance purchase excursion) fares operated by British Airways and the Australian Airlines Qantas passengers are not allowed to break their flights for a short period on the way.

Travellers wishing to stop off must pay a much higher fare. The Asean delegates will contend in London, and in other European countries, that the loss of revenue from tourism is affecting their economies.

## Tanzanian troops prepare to withdraw from Uganda

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, March 11

President Binaisa of Uganda completed his talks here today with President Moi of Kenya and later told reporters there had been no discussion on the provision of Kenyan troops for Uganda.

President Binaisa would not comment before he left Nairobi on the reported withdrawal of many of the Kenyan troops who have been in Uganda since former President Idi Amin was ousted last year.

However, reports from Kampala say about 10,000 of the Tanzanian force is being withdrawn over the next few days and many Tanzanian troops were seen today preparing to leave for home. President Nyerere of Tanzania recently threatened to withdraw his troops, which have helped maintain internal security, because he was exas-

## Man held for freeing dolphins 'on jail fast'

Tokyo, March 11.—The wife of an American environmentalist arrested for helping hundreds of dolphins escape slaughter visited her husband today and said he was "fasting until he gets out of jail".

Fishermen on the western Japanese island of Iki, meanwhile, continued to process dead dolphins through a shredding machine and said they would kill any more that appeared in the waters.

Mrs Susan Cate of Hilo, Hawaii, a representative of the Greenpeace conservation group, visited her husband, who is in custody in Sasebo, 675 miles south-west of Tokyo, where he is being held pending investigation.

Prosecutors are investigating Mr. Cate's alleged cutting of a rope on a fishing net at Iki that allowed hundreds of dolphins to escape. Charges have not yet been filed and Mr. Cate can be kept in custody at least until March 18.—UPL

## Chain collision

Manila, March 11.—A speeding lorry hit a delivery van, triggering a chain collision of 24 other vehicles that injured 17 people, two seriously, on an expressway south of Manila.

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## 11 cholera deaths

Jakarta, March 11.—Eleven people have died of Cholera on Lombok Island in the Lesser Sunda archipelago east of Java during the past two months, according to official statistics.

## Social Focus

Professor David Smith, a member of the Conservative Party's Baker committee, bases his article (Social Focus, February 20) advocating the break-up of the Inner London Education Authority, on which he is leader of the opposition, on the premise that "the only way to ensure the retention of ILEA to produce incontrovertible evidence... that these unique statutory arrangements had to be made". Here he seems to be confusing two different aspects of the ILEA.

The present arrangements for its election are unique, although not necessarily the worse for that. But far more important is the existence of a single education service for the whole inner London area. That has existed for 110 years, ever since publicly-provided education was introduced.

Successfully under the control of the School Board for London (1870-1903), the London County Council (1904-1964) and the ILEA (since 1965), a single authority has run education in virtually the same area. In consequence, schools, colleges, adult education institutes and other institutions are located without regard to internal boundaries. I suggest that the onus is on those who would end this long-standing arrangement to show why it should be broken up.

In an inquiry in 1977-78, Sir Frank Marshall (a Conservative local government man reporting to a Conservative GLC) found "this... would make little sense for the successful operation of the education service and would greatly add to financial problems facing London's local government". Sir Frank, now a vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, said a few days ago: "The physical and financial difficulties in setting up new local education authorities in the inner London boroughs would be so severe that, in my submission, only a fool would attempt it."

He further stated that if education were handed over to the boroughs, the increased cost "would be about 30 per cent more in all than currently the cost of education is with one single authority like ILEA".

The fact that the ILEA precepts on the boroughs rather than levying rates direct does not distinguish it from the 47 county councils which run education in most of England and Wales. The criticism that, as a single purpose authority, it ignores the claims of other services is met by the one truly unique aspect of its constitution, namely that 13 of its members are delegated by the City and borough councils in London.

Along among precepting authorities, it is the representative of the rating authorities in its structure, alongside the 35 directly elected representatives of the inner London parliamentary constituencies.

It is said that education does not figure prominently as an issue in GLC elections. This is not my experience in my East End constituency, but if it is true elsewhere it

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## Why the ILEA should not be broken up

must be because the candidates shrink from making it an issue. Certainly it does not spring from the relationship of the electorate in inner London to their representatives at County Hall.

Ever since 1904 the parliamentary constituencies of inner London have been electing members to County Hall (first to the LCC and then to the GLC/ILEA) with functions which have included the management of education.

Professor Smith bases his case partly on figures culled from the Baker report, some of which are shamefully inaccurate, some crudely selective. The worst example is the table purporting to compare examination subjects taken and passed in ILEA and in England and Wales on the basis of the number of subjects per 1,000 children in secondary schools.

This table includes two glaring statistical errors. The use of a base of 1,000 pupils (unknown in other comparisons of educational performance) is highly misleading because it conceals the different secondary school organizations of individual authorities. ILEA, with 11-18 schools, has a proportionately higher number of secondary pupils than authorities with 13-18 or 11-15 schools and tertiary colleges.

Baker and Smith further distort the picture by comparing ILEA figures (both for the specific 1,000-pupil base and for subjects taken and passed) with national averages. These include candidates from independent and direct grant schools and even overseas candidates.

A different picture of ILEA examination results is provided by the recently published 1977 figure of 12 per cent of all ILEA school-leavers obtaining at least one "A" in comparison with a national local authority figure of 13 per cent.

Differential rates of examination passing are mainly a factor of social conditions. The social conditions of inner London can be summed up by four figures: 24 per cent of children qualify for free school meals; 27 per cent come from one-parent families; 40 per cent are born to mothers not born in the United Kingdom; 10 per cent have a first language other than English. It is hard to believe that any other area can show such a combination of disadvantages.

This is the explanation of the need for the high education spending in London, made possible by its high level of resources. The figures used for comparison by Professor Smith in this respect are ridiculously selective. The authorities he chose for comparison are among the lowest performing in England, namely Newcastle (1977), Brent (1977) and Richmond-upon-Thames (1977).

The cost of all local government services in inner London is high. For instance, expenditure per head of population on personal social services in inner London

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(run by the borough councils) is more than double (at £82) than in outer London (£39) and two and a half times that in the country as a whole (£31).

Professor Smith and his colleagues on the Baker committee have completely failed to recognize how small the inner London boroughs will become in the next few years in terms of pupil numbers. The Baker report uses projections for 1986 based on the 1971 census which are completely out of date.

At present only seven local education authorities in England and Wales (five outer London boroughs, Powys and the Isle of Wight) have fewer than 30,000 pupils and only two (Richmond and Isle of Wight) have fewer than 20,000. The average is 86,000.

ILEA projections, which are updated annually by reference to the numbers actually in schools, show that by 1986 Kensington and Chelsea with 9,000 is likely to be half the size of the present smallest authority, Westminster is likely to have 12,500, Camden and Hammersmith/Fulham 15,000 each, Islington, Hackney and Tower Hamlets fewer than 20,000 each and all except Greenwich fewer than 30,000.

It is said that boroughs should combine, but if they do, what becomes of the argument that education policy should be determined in the elections for individual borough councils?

One thing is sure to grow if the boroughs take over, and that is the cost of administration. That was a common feature of both the London reorganization of 1964 and the national reorganization of 1974. An authoritative estimate recently quoted in *The Times Educational Supplement* calculated that the break-up of Middlesex County Council in 1964 added 20 per cent to administrative costs.

For example, if ILEA were broken up, thousands of children would be moving from one authority to another, requiring payment from their home boroughs and the attendant administrative and clerical organizations.

London suffered terribly in the late 1960s and early 1970s from teacher turnover and shortage. The present stability in schools is now bearing fruit in the improved performance of primary schools which our regular system of evaluation has clearly revealed. This improvement is also now becoming evident in the lower years of secondary schools.

Does London education really need the trauma of a complete and costly upheaval, which most of the borough councils don't want, and which will divert everyone's attention towards the search for new jobs and new forms of organization and away from the vital job of educating inner London's children?

Sir Ashley Bramall

The author is Leader of the ILEA and GLC/ILEA member for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow.

## Dubious benefits of maintenance Bill

The Child Maintenance (Annual Up-rating) Bill, which seeks to index-link child maintenance payments, comes up for its third reading in the Commons on Friday. While its promoters claim it is designed to help one-parent families it is hotly opposed by the very organizations whose clients might be expected to benefit from it.

Jeune Lévin, a legal adviser for One Parent Families, says: "It's a real dog's dinner of a Bill. It's a mess." If passed it would mean that maintenance payments to children would be increased annually in line with inflation. But not all payments. Only those that were up to or below supplementary benefits level. The rest would remain untouched.

The main beneficiary, claim One Parent Families, would be the Department of Health and Social Security. About half of

one-parent families receive supplementary benefits and they will end up with no more than they would have done anyway.

The principle behind the Bill is highly dubious. Such maintenance payments are supposed to be fixed by the court on an individual basis and varied upwards or downwards according to circumstances. Just because prices or supplementary benefit levels go up, say One Parent Families, it doesn't mean a man's wage packet has.

Mrs Linda Chalker, whose department would have to administer the index linking, has given some mind-boggling figures of the increased pressure that would result on her staff and the courts if the Bill became law.

Moreover, the Law Commission has recently announced an inquiry into the

financial aspects of divorce, so piecemeal legislation now seems even more inappropriate.

A measure of the incompetence with which the Bill has been drafted can be gauged from the fact that affiliation orders refer only to illegitimate children and alimony is known only in Scottish law. It is a moot point whether the Bill has any application to children of divorced parents living in England, which was surely the intention of its formulators.

Ironically, the Bill is likely to be delayed at length because this is the only way that opponents of Mr. John Corrie's abortion legislation can make sure that their doesn't see the light of day.

Maggie Drummond

## Hitting offenders where it really hurts

Both the May Committee and Parliament's Expenditure Committee have stressed the need for more non-custodial ways of dealing with offenders in order to lighten the load on the prisons. But neither had any new ideas. The Expenditure Committee discusses expedients such as week-end detention which the Wootton Committee endorsed nearly a decade ago, and the stricter form of supervision order which the Younger Report proposed in 1974 (but which proved extremely unpopular with the probation service).

The May Report is equally devoid of new proposals, and a good deal less optimistic than the Expenditure Committee: "While we have not overlooked the possibility of creating fresh alternatives to imprisonment, it seems very likely that over-hopeful—sometimes merely fashionable—expectations of non-custodial disposals have persistently been used to defend the allocation of inadequate resources to the prison service."

It is true that really new, non-custodial sentences are hard to devise. The only important innovation of the seventies was community service, for which Lady Wootton personally deserves most of the credit. It now operates in most parts of England and is even being taken up by the sceptical and slow-moving probation service.

I am not overlooking the experiments of some probation departments with ideas such as day training centres or new careers (the use of ex-offenders to help recent offenders); but whether any of these will be adopted nationwide remains uncertain, and there are no obvious rivals at the moment to community service.

What needs to be pointed out is that those who were searching unsuccessfully for new ideas in the seventies were doing so in blinkers. They assumed that what they were looking for must be remedial in nature. It had to be reformatory (improving character) or rehabilitative (make it easier to go straight).

The possibility that it might be easier to find a new non-custodial deterrent was overlooked. It may even have been an example of a repressed memory. At least two new deterrents not involving incarceration had been introduced in the 1950s: attendance centres for teenage males and fixed penalties for illegal parking. Neither had been particularly successful, and in any case deterrence had become a dirty word by association with capital punishment.

But penologists are getting less prudish about it, and more scientific. The silly slogan "Deterrents don't work" has now

been replaced by "You can deter some people in some situations from doing some things by some penalties". The penalties need not necessarily be hanging, flogging, amputation, long prison terms, or other measures that do lasting damage.

Fines can be a harmless deterrent if their amounts are sensibly adjusted to the offender's means. (Fixed penalties are less effective not merely because of the difficulties of enforcing them but because the amounts are low as to constitute nothing more than a stiff tax for the reasonably well off.)

Disqualification from driving, although officially a precautionary measure, is now always used as a deterrent; and there is research evidence that for drunken drivers it is an entirely ineffective deterrent. Towing away obstructive vehicles is another deterrent, but costly in terms of manpower.

Courts can confiscate cars, other vehicles or indeed any property used for the commission of crimes carrying at least two years in prison; but this is a deterrent only in those circumstances. It is arguable that these measures should not be restricted to offences for which a car has been used.

The objection that it is unfair to interfere with a man's driving if it has nothing to do with his crime belongs to Mikado justice. By all means hesitate if disqualification would endanger his livelihood; but that is another matter.

Another deterrent is stigma, which many potential offenders are said to fear more than a sentence, especially if they have never been convicted. We stigmatize learner drivers with an L-plate; why not careless drivers with a C-plate, at least for a few months? As for other offences, local newspapers stigmatize offenders for shoplifting, drunken driving, violence, sexual offences; but do so selectively and therefore unfairly.

Public identification of offenders should be used as a deterrent (as it is in the case of juveniles). I am not arguing that courts should always prohibit identification; but it would be better if they did not and the newspapers decided when this is in the public interest.

It may be argued that stigma causes not merely temporary discomfort but lasting harm. Certainly convictions can result in the loss of jobs, friends, even families; but when it happens it is usually the grapevine and not the newspapers that is the medium.

A few offences are so stigmatizing that the social effect lasts for years; and in such cases efforts should be made to limit

rather than promote stigma. At the other extreme the stigma of a motoring or drunkenness conviction is short-lived and probably beneficial.

It is a large tolerance of most groups in our society is such that it is possible even for newsworthy people to live down quite serious convictions.

A proposal which has been mooted from time to time over the past century is that petty offenders should be required to report to some central office which would interfere with their leisure: for example on Saturday afternoons—a proposal that seemed especially suitable for football hooligans.

Scottish sheriffs used occasionally to make this a condition of deferred sentences. The Wootton Committee recommended it as "a mild and not necessarily ineffective deterrent" and suggested that the reporting centres should be police stations.

Unfortunately the police were unwilling to be used in this way, although offenders on bail and motorists who have to produce licences and other documents are often required to report to police stations. It is an idea which the present Government might well re-examine.

Finally, the practicability of "home detention orders" needs serious discussion. Such orders would prohibit offenders, for periods of weeks or even months, from leaving their homes except during specified hours of the day or in emergencies. The idea is not quite unheard of; a Californian judge has used it for one or two worst offenders. As an alternative to imprisoning parents of young families it has obvious advantages.











By Michael Seely

On the again the  
Malton Peter East

## Stockton programme

## Stockton selections

[illegible]

## Cheltenham programme

[Television (BBC 2) : 2.15, 2.50, 3.30 and 4.5 races].

16.160 2nd forecast: 21.3s. Car:  
 25.86 L. Bruneau in Ireland. Nk. St.  
  
**ALSO RAN:** 7-4 Polakorrston. 19.  
 Contagious Ranger. 25-1 Peltate. 25.  
 Broadheads. Norfolk Chase. 500-1 Ros-  
 teter (Win). 1 run.  
  
**TOTUE:** Win. 76c. places. 18c. 1st.  
 25th dist. odds. 125-1. 21.3s.  
 M. Easterby at Nelson. 7. 1st.

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

	members of the team are: Mike Mullins, Steve Melancon, Ed Adams, Radek, Dave, Per Kollros, Milos Lukasek, Vera Capekova.	<b>Ice hockey</b> NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Can- adiens 6, Los Angeles Kings 0. Nassauville Capitals 6, Atlanta Flames 2.
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101001	1122	Flame Gun (Mrs. F)
211101		Henry Bishop (J.)
101001		Linton (C.D.) (R.)

**Cheltenham selections**

by Our Racing Correspondent

**1st DRUMMARGAN is specially recommended. 2.50 Chinrullah, 3.30**

Over Your Money. 4.5 L  
Imrody.

Mr A. J. Wilson (9-0)	1	3-0, Dual Forecast: \$16.85, CSF
Widely Welcome, b.g. by Cruden		\$17.82 F. Winter at Lambourn, 101, 71
Bore Da (J. Frost), 9-0-15		TOTE DOUBLE: Annages Daughter
Mr R. Trueman (16-1)	2	and Sea Pigeon, \$22.00, TREBLE: Sea
Midwell, b.m. by Horwell-Kil-		Pigeon, Mountbatten and Good Princess.
klings, P. Hamblin, 8-11-0		\$129.00 JACKPOT: \$21,800.15.
Mr N. Madden (100-30 fav)	3	PLACE POT: \$33.75,

## Skiing



Andreas Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, made sure of a notable  
I deserved it on the basis of over-  
all results," Stenmark said.

## Australia use 11 bowlers in hard day's toil

run out for 19 after helping	Javed Miandad, not out ..	106
opening batsman, Taslim Arif,	Extras (n-b 15, b 7, f-b 4) ..	26
second of 53 for the second		

CHURCH  
 SECOND DIVISION: Jesus II, Sidney  
 Successor, Churchill II, Gosselin II,  
 and Mary Jane II, Mary Hall II, Emmaus II,  
 II, Clara II, Quorns II, Magdalene II,  
 and Mary II, Joseph II, I and  
 and Trinity II, Sidney Successor II,  
 Churchill II.

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latest European snow reports

Depth	Conditions
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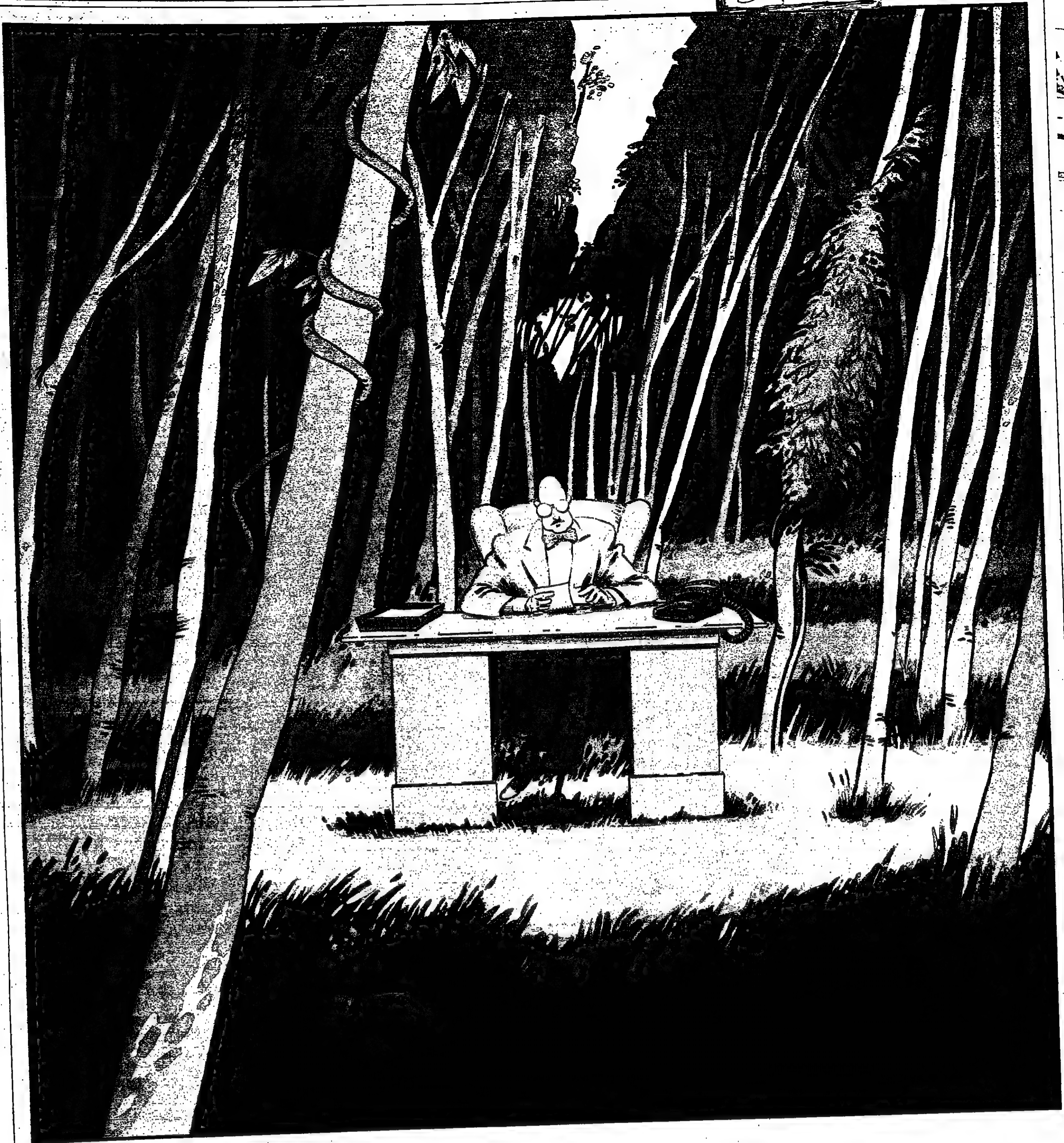
	(cm)	U	Piste	piste	Roads to	(cm)				
dermatt	50	245	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	* 1			
Good skiing, poor visibility										
urnaveur	140	450	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	* 3			
Good skiing everywhere										
2000	105	140	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	* 4			
New snow on hard base										
Plagne	160	340	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	* 1			
Excellent skiing everywhere										
res	180		Good	Powder	Good	Snow	* 4			
New snow on good base										
Anton	70	250	Powder	Powder	Good	Snow	* 3			
Two days' snowfall										
mart	50	160	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	* 0			
Good powder about 2000m										
The above snow reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club Great Britain. L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.										
The following reports have been received from other sources:										
	Depth	Slope		Weather						
	(cm)	of								
	L	U	Piste							
				°C						
EMPHAY										
Châtenod	15	100	Wet	-12	Finke	150	150	Good	-8	
Spich	50	80	Cross	Cloud	-12	Grello	60	90	Good	-11
Châtenod	10	40	Wet	-12	La Chapelle	60	100	Good	-11	
Medieval	30	50	Wet	-12	Likhammer	100	100	Good	-11	
Châtenod	10	40	Wet	-12	St. Germain	100	100	Good	-11	
Rempennoz	30	40	Wet	-12	Châtenod	80	150	Good	-11	
Châtenod	10	40	Wet	-12	Châtenod	110	110	Good	-11	
Radford	27	80	Cross	Snow	-11	Voss	180	180	Good	-6







Jp 11/10/50



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Edward Heath on the West's struggle to keep up with changes in world politics

# The way to avoid a Caribbean crisis

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has demonstrated all too clearly that at the moment the West is merely reacting to events. Far from foreseeing them, let alone controlling them, the West is struggling hard to catch up with the current changes in world politics and endeavouring to save something from the wreck where it has been taken unawares or unprepared.

We can see this demonstrated in the changing attitude of the West towards Turkey and Pakistan. Over the past few years Turkey had to all intents and purposes been sent to Coventry by the administration in Washington because of its action in Cyprus and in the Aegean. In consequence, Turkey became more and more alienated from the West and began to turn towards the Soviet Union. Its economy started to decline and its political institutions became less and less stable. Until the recent change of government it was on the point of disintegration. Since Afghanistan, however, President Carter has been forced to reverse his policy towards Turkey and the new government there is trying hard to restore order and stability.

Likewise, Pakistan had been ignored by the West since General Zia took office. His regime did not appeal to those who had worked with Mr Bhutto or to those concerned with the more general question of human rights. As a consequence Pakistan received little financial support from either governmental or international institutions.

As for Afghanistan itself, where people such as Mr Zia have a per capita income of £40 a year, it is worth noting that the British contribution towards this impoverished and underdeveloped land was around £1m last year.

Little, in fact, was done to help these three countries until the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. This applies also to a large number of other countries in the developing and non-aligned world.

The West cannot go on waiting for the next crisis and then, when it occurs, to react in a panic. It must look around the world now to see where the needs are greatest, where the chances of social and economic instability are highest and where a deterioration of the situation is most likely to affect our vital interests so that it can plan its strategy and speedily take the necessary action.

In any case, in view of the onset of a crisis before acting may be doubly counter-productive. It may be too late and it may lead the recipients of our attention to believe that the West is concerned only with its own selfish interests.

Looking around the world at this moment there is one area in which we should certainly be paying greater attention: the Caribbean. It is an area of vital strategic importance for the United States, but one with long historical connections with the European powers.

It is not enough to say that responsibility for this large area



The area that demands the West's urgent attention—not least because some governments may be turning towards Cuba and its powerful protector

can be left to the United States. Because of the latter's rigid attitude towards Cuba and its policy in Central America most of the islands in the Caribbean do not wish to be too closely associated with Washington.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that Cuba would like to see its own power spreading more and more widely throughout the area. Its influence would reflect Soviet policy in the same way that Cuban troops in Africa are acting as proxy forces for the Russians. This is not something which the great majority of the islanders would wish to see, but the social and economic conditions so often prevalent may appear to leave them no alternative.

This attitude has been reinforced by President Carter's handling of the question of the Soviet combat battalion in Cuba. Whether one accepts the Soviet argument that it had been left there after the withdrawal at the end of the Cuban crisis of 1962 and was well known to Washington; or whether one believes that it had only recently been positioned there, the fact remains that after taking up a firm stance, President Carter later backed down.

This has naturally made governments in the Caribbean ask themselves how much support they can expect to get from an American administration in times of difficulty. Would they not do better to safeguard themselves by getting on good terms with Cuba and its protector?

This almost exactly corresponds to the position in the Gulf, where every ruler is asking himself: "Who really are

our friends?" They thought for 30 years that the Americans were the Shah's friends, but Washington pulled the rug from under him. Who now can they trust?

The American President has blocked the Iranian funds deposited in the United States for a political reason. May he not discover some other political reason which would give him the opportunity of blocking the precious funds of the oil-producing countries?

Over the past seven years the Caribbean countries have been hit as hard as anyone by the continual and rapid rise in oil prices. Those, like Jamaica, which had accumulated reserves before independence rapidly found them exhausted in paying for their energy supplies.

They have tried to keep up their purchases from the developed world but at the price of increasing their indebtedness. The cost of servicing these debts has now increased far beyond their expectations because of the present high level of interest rates.

Unemployment is high in Jamaica around 25 per cent, but despite this inflation continues to mount. The consequences in social unrest create an environment in which people are only too ready to be influenced by left-wing ideologies.

The International Monetary Fund has been active in trying to help Jamaica solve its ills, but the formula it laid down was so inflexible that with the continued increase in oil prices and the lure of higher wages, the

island was unable to adhere to its undertaking.

This appears to be an example where the IMF expects themselves to have more control than to consider the economic difficulties in bringing about the changes which are desired.

The result of the present review by the IMF will be watched closely by the whole of the developing world to see whether the IMF is now prepared to recognize the realities of the present situation.

This was a frequent criticism of those who appeared before the Brandt Commission, several of whom described how demand accepted as normal by the developed world only undermined the legitimate government they were designed to support in a developing country.

I experienced the same problem in a rather different way in Ghana in 1971. Its government was asking only for sufficient finance to take clean water, sanitation, and lighting to the villages. If it had been able to do this its democratic regime could have achieved sufficient support to face other criticism. As we failed to muster sufficient funds to cover even these basic needs the democratic regime was overthrown by a military coup.

It is the fear of a repetition of such events which drives leaders such as Mr Norman Manley of Jamaica to urge the governments of the North to act now before they are once again taken unawares. Grenada is already given up for lost. St Lucia, a year after independence, is still trying to settle the direction it will take.

In some quarters today it is fashionable to say that if countries look like moving in the wrong direction it must be their own fault and they must take responsibility for it. Their policies must have been wrong, and if only they had behaved like Singapore or Hongkong the position would be quite different. In fact there is no comparison between the basic situation in which these islands find themselves and those mentioned.

Leaving that aside, there are of course cases in which the policies followed have been misguided. Transnational companies have been penalized that they have withdrawn their activities. Proposals of basic law have come to a standstill. Internal disorder has frightened away both overseas residents and tourists.

However, that does not excuse the lack of making any effort by discreet influence and material help, to restore stable conditions. The good examples, such as Barbados, bear witness to what can be achieved. The per capita income there for 1979 exceeded 2,000 United States dollars for the first time. Barbados complies political stability at home with management abroad.

We now need to pay much greater attention to the Caribbean. The European Community is already helping under the Lomé agreement, and in particular through its sugar agreement. France still has direct dealings with islands such as Martinique and Guadeloupe. The British links appear to be somewhat more tenuous since the breakdown of the West Indian Federation 15 years ago and the general desire in West India to be linked more closely with the United Kingdom.

Canada has a long-standing and happy relationship with the area, both from the point of view of taking immigrants, now strictly limited, and helping with its development. One is reminded of this every time one uses the airport at Barbados. They stand in large numbers, the thousands of the island to Canada for the major contribution it has made to trade and tourism on the island.

With ever-larger revenues from the continuous increase in oil prices, Venezuela could accept considerable responsibility for helping the weaker developing countries in the Caribbean. Venezuela continually proclaims its pride in the development of its democratic institutions over the past 20 years, and rightly so.

Part of the responsibility which accompanies both wealth and political experience is to support those who are struggling to make progress along the same path. Venezuela has frequently taken a major part in the North-South dialogue and the President's special representative, Dr Guereiro, is one of the best informed and skilled negotiators in this field.

It would be both appropriate and satisfying if Venezuela were now to appoint a special representative to the Caribbean, to the area which has considerable experience, to the area which must continue to be of most importance to her.

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Bernard Levin

## How far left can the truth be stretched?

There is a lot of talk in the air about a new alliance between the left and right wings of the Labour Party. The left, it is being said, has split into two camps, containing a sane left and a fanatic left (or so it is absolutely precise into a lunatic left and a sane left), and the sane left are about to join forces with the centre and the right (in some versions this has already taken place) in order to wage a joint struggle against the Government.

It may be so. Many of the Labour left do move profoundly to the right, and the nation voted Conservative last May because the Labour Party's programme was insufficiently socialist; disgusted with Labour's inability or reluctance to turn Britain into a fully Marxist state, Labour voters turned to the Tories. I am convinced that a Thatcher government would see that they were rewarded for their helpful apostasy by the immediate nationalisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange, together with a substantial increase in the powers and rights of the trade unions. On the other hand, there are also those on Labour's left who have begun to suspect that a programme consisting only of such measures as those, or even of those measures with the addition of a promise to bring in rationing of food, clothing and cigarettes, to prohibit foreign travel and to oblige the television authorities to replace *Wander Woman*, *Coronation Street*, *Top Gear*, *ITV*, *This Is Your Life* and *Robin's Nest* with a series of lectures on dialectical materialism might not, such is the pervading shortsightedness and ingratitude of the electorate, suffice to ensure an overwhelming Labour victory at the next election.

### Dubious

It is this latter group, so the argument runs, who have now decided that it is better to team up with the hated class-traitors and petty-bourgeois agents of capitalism on Labour's front bench, in order to ensure that they shall one day be in position to direct such dubious and strictly temporary allies and go on to ruin the country, rather than continue now to maintain their resolute refusal to do anything whatever to do with such neo-fascist bosses of industry, and thus, though saving their own souls from the risk of never being in a position to ruin the country at all, or at any rate until they are too old to enjoy it.

Of course, it must always be remembered that in order to reproduce exactly even the most recalcitrant postures for sexual congress illustrated in those helpful manuals on the subject, two people are required, not one. For the wheezing outlandish above to have any chance of working, the Labour moderates must be willing to go along with it. To obtain their consent, however, is the easiest part of

the operation, as Malvolvo said: "Why this is evident to any formal capacity, there is no obstruction in this." The small of office in the hands for that is like a valise in a car; it will have them climbing up the curtains in no time.

I should not be at all surprised, therefore, to learn that some such plan is going merrily forward. A compromise will be reached on the question of what should be in the manifesto, or who writes it, or at least who has the power of veto over it; a great deal can be done with vague phrases like "extending public ownership", or "ensuring that the press is more broadly responsive to the country's real needs" or "in consultation with the TUC", or "a searching look at expenditure on defence", or "a cautious increase in the money supply while ensuring that the fight against inflation goes on".

Ever since Harold Wilson became leader of the Labour Party, the dominant policy of the centre and right has been to do anything at all that may be necessary to retain or regain office, now, whatever may be the consequences for the

country, or even the party, in the future, including the immediate future. Indeed, the Labour moderates have shown themselves willing to betray the principles they profess today in the hope that something will happen to avert disaster before tomorrow. Every year, we read in the less expensive Sunday newspapers a story of some unfortunate bank-cleaver who has been helping himself to the funds and putting the money on horses, being obliged to help himself to greater and greater sums in the hope that one huge win will enable him to restore the funds of the bank, and the audit. So it has been for years with the Labour moderates, and if the present stories are true, the bookies are in for a killing.

And yet anybody would think from the prolonged argument over publication of the Underhill Report that Mr Callaghan hadn't read it, or indeed that he hadn't known everything that was in it for at least a couple of years before it was written. The Labour moderates—not only Callaghan, but Healey, Varley, Rees, Williams, even Hazarey and the rest—know what the fate of the party and the country is to be if the non-democratic and fellow-travelling left come to power. They know also that those people cannot come to power except behind the sailing-board of the most corrupt and selfish, because (this is the principle that the non-fascist left has grasped) the country simply will not vote for a party visibly dominated by people whose political philosophy is essentially totalitarian.

Come! let us be personal. In the last election campaign, Mrs Shirley Williams showed herself to be presented not only as a truly moderate and democratic figure, which she undoubtedly is, but as a guarantee that the Labour Party was in no danger of being taken over, or even seriously influenced, by immoderate and undemocratic forces. She knew as well as Lord Underhill the real extent of that real danger; yet the first word of warning she

gave on the danger came only after her party had lost the election and she had quit.

I choose Mrs Williams, though of course that common-sense applies to virtually all the moderate Labour leadership, because if she is apparently willing to look away from the truth, what are we being told it is clear that no substantial Labour front-bencher is going to do anything brave. So now let us sharpen the dilemma for her. Suppose at the next election she is still in politics, fighting her old seat or another. There can be no doubt, particularly if the plan now being mooted is by then in full operation, that her services as a guarantee that moderation will be more necessary than ever. Will she tell us whether, should she find herself invited to speak on the same platform as Mr Ernest Roberts, Labour MP for Hackney North and Stoke Newington, she will be willing to do so, or—if she is not—she will tell those who have invited her precisely why, rather than, say, pleading a prior engagement, or a bout of flu?

You may ask, though Mrs Williams may not, for she already knows—why, she shouldn't speak alongside Mr Roberts, who is, after all, as much a member of the Labour Party as she is. Well, if you do ask, the answer, which Mr Roberts wants in this country—and I can confidently claim to know his mind because he has expressed it in print—is "a Communist society", achieved by "what is properly called the dictatorship of the proletariat". And "that is what I mean when I use the expression workers' control". For many years Mr Roberts, because of such views, was not allowed to stand as a Labour candidate; indeed, he was actually refused endorsement as a Labour candidate by the NEC after being elected to fight a seat, and after that we even removed from the party. Not of prospective parliamentarian candidates. (In those days the Labour Party would not endorse candidates who related to the Soviet Empire as "pro-Eastern democracies"—Mr Roberts's phrase. Only when the NEC fell into the hands of the left, and the "proscribed list" was abolished, was Mr Roberts enabled to get into Parliament as a Labour candidate.)

Of course he is not the only one, nor was he in 1979; yet being called upon to sanction as fellow-candidates people with such views did not visibly disturb him. He was not visibly disturbed by Mr Callaghan or Mr Healey or Mr Shore, or I course Mr Razzarby and I Owen. (True, by a delightful irony Mr Roberts was elected and Mrs Williams was defeated; but that the voters of Herford and Stenage have so delicate an understanding of the world of politics, I am, alas, unable to believe.)

The dilemma I have delibately posed for Mrs Williams is of course the dilemma of the entire body of moderate and democratic Labour MPs and NEC members, and indeed of Labour moderates throughout the party. And it seems, if I have reported the matter to be believed, that they have chosen their horns. They will twist and shuffle and fudge and prevaricate and wink and go dumb and go deaf and go blind; they will claim that there is only one Labour Party and that it is truly democratic throughout; they will indignantly denounce as McCarthyism the kind of thing I have written today; they will, in short, cheat their way back to office if they can, and then hope for a miracle the next time round. But if they do not cheat, even if not the country out of the danger of their conduct has so hideously increased. And if no such miracle befalls, they will retire and write their memoirs, and be remembered as the kind of armed men that have sprung from the dragon's teeth that have sown.

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**Delightful**

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How much pleasanter, in many ways, to visit your friendly neighbourhood theatre, even if standards are less polished. So it is good news that an old music and dance hall in Kiburn High Road, near Brixton, is being converted back into the headquarters of the dreadfully named but apparently rather

good Wakefield Tricycle Company.

The company has been touring Britain since 1974 with the help of an Arts Council grant worth £32,000 last year, doing mainly new plays, some commissioned, some being cut separately. The conversion is costing £130,000, of which £91,000 has been raised, Brest having generously stamped up £30,000.

With luck the company's new 200-seater permanent home will open in September. Six productions are planned for the first year, and touring will be reduced to 16 weeks. The company will also be children's shows, late-night music and, of course, a bar.

Unappreciated prospect indeed: about 7,000 tons of ration—enough to support 10 men for six months—stored since 1948 in a fallout shelter beneath Gloucester telephone exchange have been found to have gone off and are being destroyed. Just another reason to avoid a nuclear war perhaps.

Roger Berthoud

## Are some wild birds too well protected?

The survival of the peregrine falcon has brought rock climbers into conflict with bird watchers. Both peregrines and climbers have a penchant for steep cliffs and craggy ledges. As the number of peregrines grows and more climbers seek to explore inaccessible craggy ledges, the chances increase, it seems, that a mountaineer will find himself posing to beak with a peregrine seeking the sanctuary of the same ledge.

Two climbers in the Lake District were prosecuted for disturbing peregrines in their nest and elsewhere in Britain. The situation is growing between climbers and ornithologists. Both groups sense their interests are threatened.

Sea birds, too, may cause a problem. The British Mountaineering Council has agreed with the Nature Conservancy that climbing restrictions should be placed on sea cliffs in parts of Anglesey, Swagage, Penbroskire and at Berry Head.

In south Devon, during the breeding season, three ornithological groups are concerned at the decline in breeding numbers of guillemots, razorbills, kittiwakes and fulmars. A request to close large parts of Baggy Point, north Devon, to climbers because a pair of peregrines have nested there is being resisted by the BMC.

Peregrines were once badly threatened by pesticides that made their eggs infertile but healthier numbers have led to their appearance on previously unoccupied crags. Rock climbers using the same cliff may, as in the Lake District case, find themselves reported and prosecuted for disturbing a protected bird. One Lake District climber complained: "There has to be some balance between the two interests. Otherwise large areas of climbing ground will be sterilized simply because a rare bird takes it into its head to nest there." In the past few years peregrine numbers in

Britain have risen from 50 to 440 pairs.

But are the fears of some experts reasonable? Mr Douglas Weir, the Scottish ornithologist who specialises in studying birds of prey, said that peregrines were really more tolerant of disturbance. Records over the past 40 years proved that peregrines once nested on the ledges of St Regis Hotel, New York, until the New York police department moved them on with gunfire and by raiding the nest. The falcons had become unpopular because they decimated the city's pigeon population.

Mr Weir added: "In Alaska I remember that it took two or three passes with a helicopter 100 feet away from the nest to make the peregrines stand up high enough to count their eggs. On this question of tolerance, the reality is somewhat different to the attitudes that are being struck."

In Climber and Rambler, the

journal of the British Mountaineering Council, Mr Bill Birrell points out that the "disturbance" of Lake District peregrines eventually produced young that fledged successfully. Rock climbers and wild birds, he said, had existed side by side for years and throughout

Cumbria falcons had adapted amazingly well to having climbing parties past their nests. One National Park warden left discreet notices below certain cliffs in the nesting period asking climbers to stay clear of certain routes so as not to disturb the birds. Usually they complied.

Climbers can be as interested in the birds nesting on cliffs and sensitive to their welfare as the ornithologists. There is no reason why both recreations should not go together and climbers help to protect rare birds from nest thieves. Mr Dennis Gray, secretary of the RASC said: The Council was anxious that the

cooperation should continue but was wary of agreements that would either be totally ignored or would lead to a large-scale ouster of bound. People gained a lot of pleasure from both pastimes.

On sea cliffs the birds have a way of expressing their own displeasure at being disturbed and are viciously intolerant of curious humans who appear clinging to their nesting ledges. Climbers in particular are apt to take the law into their own hands. It is unwise to confront a falcon chick eye-to-eye. After a brief, impetuous stare into the face that has suddenly appeared in front of it, the falcon will incline to the size of a small football and spit an accurate stream of evil-willing slime into the intruder's eyes; a punishment more pungent than anything meted out by a magistrate.

Ronald Faux

## LONDON DIARY

### Shipshape model on the beach

It is not every day that one can tell a story of imagination, skill and enterprise being rewarded. It all began, suitably enough, when on January 23 *The Times* printed a superb photograph by Harry Kerr of the Greek cargo ship *Athina* beached at Brighton with its load of pumice.

Galvanized by the photograph, Reggie Bosanquet, the former ITN news reader, rang up an old painter friend, Liam Hanley, two of whose works had already been possessed. Quoting a very handsome price, he commissioned Mr Hanley—who is the son of the novelist James Hanley, and works as a copy-taster at ITN—to paint the same scene for him.

Mr Hanley got up at 4 am next day, caught the first train to Brighton, was much impressed by the spectacle, albeit slightly inhibited by the thought of what Turner would have done with it, and did an oil sketch and some drawings on the spot. From there he made four smallish oil paintings back at home in Highgate.

Reggie Bosanquet was delighted with his, and suggested a colour print should be made of it. But this, Mr Hanley was told by experts, would take a long time by normal methods. So he tried the editor of *The Brighton and Hove Gazette*, Mr Edward Goring, who, rising splendidly to the occasion, said they would print it in the *Express*.

And so they did, producing a full colour print in eight days at their associated print division.

Already, within a week, 2,000 of the 10,000 copies have been sold at a modest £1.50 each, with a small royalty for the artist, and yesterday Mr Hanley—with his benevolent patron Mr Bosanquet, in attendance—presented a signed copy on behalf of the *Gazette* in Brighton's mayor, the former Labour MP, Mr Dennis Hobden.

**Pym'll fix it**

It is hard to believe that not so very long ago Mr Francis Pym was considered to be showing a steady improvement. He is diligent and popular in class, and has a good chance to shine towards the end of term: he is off to China in a fortnight, hurries back for the bumper Defence White Paper on April 2—and is meanwhile preparing to go critical over a decision on Britain's next nuclear deterrent.

Foreign Secretary if the Tories won.

Allocated defence by the imperious headmistress, affable Mr Pym made a slow start. The media were more interested in the demolition, or otherwise, of his stately home than in his rebuilding, or otherwise, of the country's defences.

The Molt hierarchy, at first pleased that he had more clout in Cabinet than his two immediate predecessors, was soon disappointed by his apparent difficulty in absorbing complex briefs. They tended, inevitably, to compare his performance with those of heavyweight-like Dennis Healey, Lord Carrington, and perhaps with former NATO ministers like Messrs Schmidt and Schlesinger (that master of Pentagones, who I once heard say: "We must not let the adversary have even the perception of a low-risk option").

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### Cultural tycoon

In these days when the moguls of both capital and labour are so gloomy, it is cheering to meet a tycoon whose entrepreneurial acumen is in full flow.

Naim Attallah, born 48 years ago in Haifa, is sometimes assumed to be an oil sheikh. But his success as a businessman—in publishing, films and jewels—comes from energy of the human rather than petrodollar variety.

When I went to see him at his new headquarters in Poland Street, W1 he was rubbing his hands with delight over a wonderful enlarged photograph of Harold Macmillan holding a copy of George Hutchinson's book *The Last Edwardian* at No 10, published by his imprint, Quarter Books. Equally, he was delighted at the recent dismissal of criminal libel charges

For some strange reason I yesterday made the Hungarians seem more cheerful than they are. It is pessimism they define as well-informed optimism, not vice versa.

against Johnny Go Home, published with Futura.

Apart from publishing hard-back and paperback books under four imprints (Quarter, Women's Press, Namara Publications and Robin Clark), Attallah is helping to keep his silverball flowing by producing a film about the South—the only one in our century to have founded a kingdom with a sword," he says—and helping to save the Jewellers' Assize, on whose main board he sits, from the embrace of Alfrico Duffell, itself controlled by the tobacco combine Rothmans International. They now have 29 per cent of the shares, he says.

Attallah's father was chief cashier of Barclay's Bank in Haifa. They came to know the knock out the door at 5 am from British troops searching for him, and he fled to London 30 years ago to study engineering, but when funds were cut off, worked variously as labourer, sleepwalker, and exchange dealer before setting up his own company in 1972.

Naim Attallah feels the Arab image has suffered in the west because of all that wealth—rather as did the Americans after the second world war.

Time is needed. He himself is a great believer in culture as a means of gaining sympathy.

**Right royal send-off**

It would be pretty surprising if Prince Charles or the Duke of Edinburgh did not represent the Queen when the independent state of Zimbabwe is finally born. The precedents in the larger countries of black Africa go far have been: Ghana 1957, the Duchess of Kent; Nigeria 1960, Princess Alexandra; Tanzania 1961, Prince Philip; Uganda 1962, the Duke and Duchess of Kent; and Kenya 1963, Prince Philip.

I am reliably told that when the Union Jack was lowered in Nairobi, Prince Philip observed to President Kenyatta: "Are you sure you won't change your mind?" Much laughter greeted this royal sally.

Given that Nigeria is the most populous country in black Africa, and in 1960 rated "only" Princess Alexandra, the choice of representative, some years a daunting prospect of her continent's ever-growing importance. But the Queen, it seems, never gives herself.

**Tricycle on stage**

Are plays in West End theatres good enough to make one endure the hassle of a Tube trip or trying to park nearby? Confronted by the sea of mediocrity which seems to be the answer to men's answer to rising costs, the answer must all too often be No.

How much pleasanter, in many ways, to visit your friendly neighbourhood theatre, even if standards are less polished. So it is good news that an old music and dance hall in Kiburn High Road, near Brixton, is being converted back into the headquarters of the dreadfully named but apparently rather

good Wakefield Tricycle Company.

The company has been touring Britain since 1974 with the help of an Arts Council grant worth £32,000 last year, doing mainly new plays, some commissioned, some being cut separately. The conversion is costing £130,000, of which £91,000 has been raised, Brest having generously stamped up £30,000.

With luck the company's new 200-seater permanent home will open in September. Six productions are planned for the first year, and touring will be reduced to 16 weeks. The company will also be children's shows, late-night music and, of course, a bar.

Unappreciated prospect indeed: about 7,000 tons of ration—enough to support 10 men for six months—stored since 1948 in a fallout shelter beneath Gloucester telephone exchange have been found to have gone off and are being destroyed. Just another reason to avoid a nuclear war perhaps.

Roger Berthoud





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## R MUGABE BROADENS HIS BASE

realistic and conciliatory as which Mr Mugabe has been in his statements as a minister-designate is fully cited in the cabinet which he opened yesterday to Lord. The most important element, reached after much bargaining, is that of Mr no to home affairs, which him in control of the British Africa Police, a traditional force for a force that he will re-name and has already unced his intention of de-azing. The brief glimpse of British bobby uniform on heat will perhaps make this easier: the BSAP has itions of humanity and ncy which should be ed. Home affairs, however, gives Mr Nkomo, and by vation the Ndebele people, power in the reconstruction be countryside and the rais- of the status of the African ivator, indeed of the African ker and citizen generally. A reassurance the white com- ity Mr Mugabe has acted a oomb in giving responsi- v for commerce and industry r David Smith and for agri- to Mr Norman. Mr man's job will be above all insure that the productivity xporting potential of the e white-owned commercial is maintained; and this also reassures President hel and President Kaunda, eed substantial quantities con and other foodstuffs n Zimbabwe. Mr David Smith served the governments of lan Smith and Bishop zawa, but he is not an abra- figure: he represents now a sure of continuity and a con- at private and corporate rprise shall thrive that is dly doctrinaire marxism.

Finance has gone to Mr Enos Nkala, who may not be experi- ed, but is known as a man of intellectual grasp and acumen. Naturally, most portfolios have gone to Mr Mugabe's and Mr Nkomo's main lieutenants, and they will have to rely heavily on their white officials too. This is how all newly Africanized gov- ernments have operated for the first year and more, both franco- phone and anglophone; but Zimbabwe, thanks to its local university, to its considerable wealth, and to white example, possesses a far larger reservoir of graduates than most black states. This ought to be reflected in the effectiveness of Mr Mugabe's government, which can be truly called a national and inter-racial administration fitted to tackle the immediate task.

Mr Mugabe is keeping for himself defence, with the all-important problem of amalga- mating the previously hostile armies into a single army—a possible source of future instabi- lity. The deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister is his previous deputy, who will now have to develop those hints of a conciliatory foreign policy which Mr Mugabe has thrown out. He has already dealt very shrewdly with South Africa by announcing a policy of normal friendly relations, and non- interference which in no way detracts from Zimbabwe's moral opposition to apartheid. That opposition will in due course produce diplomatic developments in matters such as black refugees from South Africa's police state and its draconian anti-terrorist laws. That is to come, but mean- while Mr Mugabe's very moderation will deepen South Africa's internal debate, and maybe strengthen the voice of its

verlichtes. Mr Mugabe's readi- ness to widen contacts is shown in his proposal that Zimbabwe should enter the Commonwealth; it must be expected that he will balance any links with Britain and the West with gestures to the revolutionary half of the world.

It is a fair beginning. But it must be repeated that these are early days. It is significant that no prominent leader seems to want the figurehead job of presi- dent. Though there were reasons for adopting it at Lancaster House, the cabinet system that Mr Mugabe is to head is not very congenial to the African spirit. The pressure to convert it to an executive presidency will grow, even though this will produce tensions. But at the moment it allows every part of the com- munity to have a voice of some force at the centre, which is com- forting in the transition period when detailed policies have yet to be worked out.

Lord Soames's mission is thus nearly complete. Independence day has to be settled, and the extent to which Mr Mugabe's sense of the suitable in the hand- ing-over ceremonies can be met has to be decided. Looking back at Britain's record, interspersed with so much humiliation and loss in the UDI period, one's instinct is to opt for simplicity. Rhodesia was never British administered in the sense that other colonies were. Yet the Africans have had their way: a transition following an independ- ence conference and new consti- tution as though Britain had all along possessed a real sovereignty and power. In fact an honourable act of mediation is now coming to an end in an unexpectedly calm political climate.

## THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S DUTIES

most interesting feature the Green Paper on the role of the Comptroller and Auditor General is the recommendation that it does not make. It is tatory to hold up him and Exchequer and Audit Depart- it as the one satisfactory mple of how a select commit- of the House of Commons uld be served. To a large ent that is fair, even though e department does suffer from e lack of expertise in par- ular fields. The Public ounts Committee has been- d immensely from the dif- investigations conducted on behalf.

for many years the Com- ler and Auditor General has onfined himself to a finan- l audit in the narrow sense, ny concerned not only that ny should have been spent ropriately but also that it should e been spent efficiently. A Green Paper confirms that s kind of efficiency audit uld continue. It also suggests t in appropriate cases he uld investigate the effective- ss of programmes and, pro- in meeting established ily goals. That is in line with way in which the PAC has en developing its role, and it st obviously make sense for n and his department to match ir operations to its purposes.

But the Green Paper specifi- cally excludes policy questions from its remit: "The C and AG should not get involved in debate about the merits of particu- lar policy objectives, as distinct from the efficiency or cost- effectiveness of measures de- signed to pursue them". So long as he is serving only the PAC that must be right. The PAC's task is an auditing function, even if the word audit may reasonably be interpreted quite broadly. Policy considerations are the job of the new range of departmental select committees. But should the C and AG be required to examine policy with a view to serving all these committees?

That would be a very radical change. The Exchequer and Audit Department would have to be expanded so that it would pro- actively become something like a counter Civil Service at the disposal of Parliament, though with nothing like the size of the Civil Service itself. For the moment it would be unwise to move at all in that direction. This is not the time when the Govern- ment is rightly seeking all possible public expenditure cuts and is reducing the central bureaucracy, to develop a new parliamentary bureaucracy. The departmental select committees are only beginning their work, and it would be sensible to allow

some time to pass before judging whether the present ad hoc arrangements, whereby each committee chooses its own specialist advisers, are satisfac- tory.

In principle there is a great deal to be said for this kind of flexibility. But its success does depend, among other things, upon a sufficient number of people with the necessary ex- pertise being prepared to devote enough time to the task. That would present less of a difficulty if there were stronger private "think tanks" in Britain, with larger resources, which could second precisely the right kind of person for this work. It may be that the somewhat rigid career patterns in Britain present too great an obstacle to such an informal procedure. In that case, attention ought to be given at some stage to building up a corps of parliamentary advisers, who would devote themselves full time to this work. Such a service would naturally be larger than the present Exchequer and Audit Department and could therefore offer a proper career structure, which would be important for attracting recruits of the right calibre. The worst of all worlds would be to allow the new com- mittees to founder indefinitely for lack of an adequate range of advice.

## MEETING OF MINDS IN KUALA LUMPUR

st week's meeting in Kuala Lumpur between the European Community and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) had no difficulty in identifying matters of common con- cern to chew over and generally agree upon. Kampuchea is under a Vietnamese occupying force that shows no signs of withdrawing; this is intolerable all principles of independent verignty and remains a threat to the region so long as it lasts. Besides, an already acute refugee problem has now acquired dangerous military overtones, and Carrington, Herr Genscher and their colleagues from the European community could say most of the same of the threat at faced them from the Soviet vasion of Afghanistan. In the ent both sides found they could adily support the other in call- ing for a withdrawal of foreign oops in each country.

Common to both crises is the ussian presence and some ussian purpose, if only as an ervative ally of the Vietnamese in dochina. But ASEAN, though ateful for a better European- nderstanding of its problem, not hope to solve Kam- chuea's future by the means oposed by the Europeans for afghanistan. Nobody has been ble to suggest how a neutral

Kampuchea could be conjured up from the tragic confusion of the country. ASEAN feels it can only support the Pol Pot govern- ment on principle (if it still deserves the name: are the Khmer Rouges credible as the reformed characters that they are now presenting themselves to be?). Certainly the Heng Samrin government has no more independent existence in Phnom Penh than the Babrak Karmal one has in Kabul. Furthermore, ASEAN is only too conscious that the Soviet backing for the Vietnamese is part of the larger struggle with China and that is most definitely a conflict that they want to keep out of.

In the past few years this has needed some nimble footwork. No ASEAN is not a military alliance and will not become one, is one agreed position. Another is that if ASEAN and China take the same view of Kampuchea that means that they share a belief in non-interference with independent countries; it cannot be construed as an alignment with China in its confrontation with Soviet power. But now that ASEAN has been reassured that its particular regional problem is better understood, its members can also take comfort from the evidence that the Russian in-

volvement in Afghanistan has noticeably lessened the pressure that they face in Indochina. The aid flows less freely to Vietnam; the political priorities are some- what downgraded; the prospect of Soviet naval bases in Vietnam recedes; and in consequence Vietnam's view of her ASEAN neighbours is becoming more cooperative.

ASEAN's continuing difficulty is relations with the big powers. There is still a major American presence in the Philippines and that is generally accepted as desirable. China's interest in the region cannot be ignored; even the Indonesians are now belatedly reconsidering their long-severed relations with Peking. As for the Russians, who may be low in the popularity rating with them too ASEAN needs and wants equitable relations. All the same talking things over with the Nine whose weight is not at all concentrated, can be rewarding: there is no pressure there. Perhaps Mr Huang Hua, China's Foreign Minister, who arrived yesterday in Manila on an ASEAN tour that will take him to Kuala Lum- pur and Singapore will draw more on quiet Taoist principles in keeping relations sweet be- tween Peking and the ASEAN powers.

fraction of the total running costs of the school, yet are crucial to its survival as an internationally respected centre of excellence.

Scholars have been chosen annu- ally from among the most able graduates of British schools of art and architecture. The unpaid facul- ties responsible for the selection of scholars provide them with advice and support during their tenure and with an invaluable network of contacts during their subsequent careers. All this will end with the withdrawal of the scholarships.

The damage done will be quite disproportionate to the relatively small sum of money involved. The 1851 Commissioners are understood

to believe that this money would be better spent on studies more directly linked to applied design. Such studies are important and should be supported, but it is quite wrong to do so at the expense of the equally important studies in fine art and architecture that have been very successfully established and maintained for many years at the British School at Rome.

Yours sincerely,  
PAUL de MONCHAUX,  
Chairman of the Faculty of Sculpture,  
The British School at Rome,  
c/o Camberwell School of Art  
and Crafts,  
Packham Road, SE3.

## BBC cuts in music services

From the Chairman, Broadcasting Council for Scotland

Sir, Your distinguished corres- pondents have been rightly shocked by the proposal to disband the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. It is a fine orchestra, and it has provided all the things which have been mentioned: a training ground for musicians, a platform for Scottish composers, a pool of teachers for the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, and an organiza- tion free of box-office pressures. Nevertheless, the harsh fact is that Scotland is no more immune to the realities of the BBC's present financial position. For a long time, the BBC, here as elsewhere, has been providing a first class service at second class rates: five radio and two television networks for under 10p per day per household. At 12p we would have continued all our former services and also provided money for development. But we did not get a licence fee of 12p per day; and since we have no reserves, we must now cut our costs in Scot- land by 7 per cent.

Our first responsibility is to get programmes to audiences. We dare not lose sight of that duty. We cannot make religious, agricultural, Gaelic, drama or news and current affairs programmes without pro- fessional designers, editors and cameramen. But we can provide symphonic music without having a house symphony orchestra, a large proportion of the costs of which has nothing to do with broadcasting as such.

If we keep the SSO, we shall have to reduce posts elsewhere by at least an equal number, with an infinitely more damaging effect on our capa- city, and duty, to produce pro- grammes—damage extending also to the actors, writers, composers and musicians who are an integral part of these programmes. And this would be in addition to the more than sixty administrative and support posts which we are in any case being forced to lose.

As Asnan said: "We cannot see why musicians alone should be given a guarantee of security and continued employment when other artists, represented by other unions, can face the possibility of being laid off. The BBC must feel able to make cuts where it judges they will least affect its programmes. . . . We would not wish to see a real- istic orchestra in Scotland or Wales abandoned. But we would like to see the present rigid demar- cation abolished between the BBC's orchestras and those orchestras which are assisted by the Arts Council". I am happy to note that in Scotland at least, they have already given a lead by jointly fund- ing the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra.

The Broadcasting Council for Scotland does not wish to see the SSO abandoned either—let alone disbanded. Indeed, we believe it will be a great loss to Scotland if it will be. We are prepared to work strenuously with others to that end. The only purpose of my proposal is to produce the cut in costs which has been forced on us by too low a licence fee. When the BBC was having serious financial difficulties and after the war, it was able to carry the major burden of musical patronage in this country; and it was proud to do so. Now, however, we can no longer afford to do so, and we are therefore seeking the help of others. As Lord McCloskey pointed out, ten days ago, the orchestra could be regarded not just as a BBC organization but as a Scottish broadcasting resource; he added that there were three commercial television stations serving Scotland and two commercial radio stations which together made a very large profit.

Patrick Ramsey, Controller, BBC Scotland, explained last week that the SSO is, alas, not the only orchestra, nor the BBC the only patron of music in Scotland, facing serious financial weather. "Is it possible," he asked, "that out of this crisis might come new ideas . . . and more security for those who make their living by and through music?" Will those who have expressed their dismay at the possible loss of the SSO, dismay which the Broadcasting Council for Scotland feels as keenly as they, come forward to help the BBC provide the financial support it can no longer provide on its own, not also to rescue the SSO, but also to ride Scottish music in general over the lean years? If not, as Patrick Ramsey ruefully pointed out, "one has to wonder whether Scotland is in fact prepared to sum- mon all the orchestras now playing here."

I am, Sir,  
Yours,  
DR ROGER YOUNG,  
Broadcasting House,  
Queen Margaret Drive,  
Glasgow G3 7NF,  
March 10.

## Transport in London

From Mr Sherlaw Johnson

Sir, While heartily endorsing Mr Simon's comparison (March 8) of the London and Paris transport systems, I must correct him on one point—the Parisian is not the cheapest city transport system in Europe. As far as I am aware, East Berlin is probably the cheapest with a fare of 20pf (approximately 5p) on both buses and trains. In addition, fares have not risen since I first went there in 1977.

Yours faithfully,  
R. SHERLAW JOHNSON,  
Malton Croft,  
Woodlands Rise,  
Stonesfield,  
Oxon.

## Views of industry

From Mr D. C. Damant

Sir, Professor Husband's view (March 7) of the low priority given to industry is supported by the long article in your issue of March 3 in which Caroline Moorehead specu- lates on the names of the top people in this country in the 1980s. Industry and commerce were not mentioned.

Yours faithfully,  
D. C. DAMANT,  
16 Orchard Street,  
Cambridge.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Lessons from Zimbabwe elections

From the Bishop of Mashonaland

Sir, Lord Soames, the Common- wealth Monitoring Force, and all others concerned have done a superb piece of work in Zimbabwe. But it was undertaken because during the last few months, in Lusaka and at Lancaster House, the British Govern- ment had decided that peace at any price must be the answer to the dreadful war in this country. The African people of Zimbabwe reached the same conclusion, so that in effect the country was handed to those trying to take it by force, who had made it abundantly clear that mur- der and destruction would continue unless this were done. Africans could not forget the untold thousands of their own people brutally killed (together with 44 European missionaries and their families, and over two hundred white farmers and their families). They had suffered for too long sides in the war beyond endurance.

So, as always in Africa, where individual opinion means nothing, the belief went across the country like a bush fire that only by appeasement could peace be restored. The Shona are pragmat- ists and very kind; there was no problem in switching from Murewira to Mugabe, within a 10- month period, when the signs were so ominous. Thus, last month we had a free poll but an unfair elec- tion, so that the people to be put to the test were those of this kind, in the most vital province, 112 per cent of the assessed voters turned out, including an unknown number of children who were rarely asked for credentials.

Suppose that in England 22,000

heavily armed IRA terrorists were encamped at 14 points round the country, moving in and out of the camps and in touch with another 5000 of their fellows who were living among the civilian population. Would the English people, with not a gun between them, hold out against handing over Northern Ireland?

This is a fair analogy of what has just happened here. Moreover every one of the weapons used by the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army and the Zimbabwe People's Revolu- tionary Army were donated by Marxist countries which also trained the men that used them. The result was predictable, but there now exists a pro-Marxist bloc from coast to coast across Africa, so that the Cape sea routes are already untenable by the West in time of war.

It is likely that the sheer econo- mic success of Zimbabwe, the good race relations which have always existed and the comparable chaos in most other independent African countries, will turn Mugabe into a free enterprise capitalist from hav- ing been an avowed Marxist. He is already very wealthy and is a gifted and scholarly man. Or will it be that having sown the wind of appease- ment to the Soviets, one day the whirlwind must be reaped?

I am, Sir,  
PAUL MASHONALAND,  
Diocesan Office,  
PO Box UA7,  
Paget House,  
Union Avenue,  
Salisbury,  
Rhodesia,  
March 5.

### Christians in Africa

From the Right Reverend

Mr J. A. T. Robinson  
Sir, Mr Soames is to be congratulated in responding so promptly and positively to the lessons for his country from the events of Zim- babwe, if, as he is reported, he is really calling a multi-racial confer- ence and urging the necessity even now of a "Christian" settle- ment.

From the experience of two visits to South Africa may I presume to suggest two contributions for its success?

1. That those Christians who are most active in working for non- violent or radical solutions should be backed rather than blocked. In particu- lar that Byers Naude, David Russell and Desmond Tutu, whom I, like all who know them, can vouch to be men of peace and reconcilia- tion, should be released from ban- ning, imprisonment and passport restriction rather than subjected to

constant fresh humiliation. As I went round South Africa—indeed Israel afterwards—the words of John F. Kennedy kept haunting me: "It is those who make the peaceful revolution impossible who make the violent revolution inevit- able."

2. That the various groupings at the conference should be represented by those whom they choose—the words of John F. Kennedy kept haunting me: "It is those who make the peaceful revolution impossible who make the violent revolution inevit- able." In particular that Nelson Mandela and other natural leaders at present on Robben Island should be allowed to speak for those who look to them. One of the lessons of Rhodesia is surely that blacks whom whites put up are certain to be discovered and that blacks who are reduced to violence when all other paths to reform are closed are by no means necessarily men of war if the doors are open.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN A. T. ROBINSON,  
Trinity College,  
Cambridge,  
March 10.

### London medical schools

From Professor M. W. Greaves

Sir, It is understandable that some of the more dramatic recommenda- tions of the Flowers report, notably closure of Westminster Medical School, should have received wide publicity. However, the proposed abolition of the Institute of Clinical postgraduate medical schools is of much more sinister significance, be- cause their unique clinical and academic functions make them irreplaceable.

The report advocates that the Institute of Dermatology be re- located, in a reduced form, to St. George's Medical School. Tooting, and that it "cease to exist as a separate entity". The Institute, and its Hospital, with their un- rivalled facilities, fulfil an ever- expanding role as a national and international centre for diagnosis and research. These roles are obvi- ously dependent upon easy accessi- bility in a central location, more particularly since dermatology is essentially an out-patient specialty, a fact that the Committee has ap- parently overlooked.

The Flowers Committee's pro- posals, based as they appear to be, on administrative expediency, with- out regard for academic or clinical excellence or for the needs of patients, are unsatisfactory. The Institute of Dermatology has never been averse to relocation; clearly, its present situation in which it is sited in two widely separated regions of London is unacceptable. But any relocation must be in a central site. The Flowers proposals for redeployment of undergraduate teaching hospital resources within the central London area provide ample scope for an acceptable solu- tion which will meet our special requirements.

Yours faithfully,  
MALCOLM W. GREAVES,  
The Institute of Dermatology,  
Homerton Grove, E9,  
March 3.

### Civil defence precautions

From General Sir Walter Walker

Sir, I have followed with interest the articles and letters that have appeared recently in your news- paper on the need for an up-to-date form of Civil Defence. What seems to be overlooked, however, is that it will not take a nuclear strike to inflict severe casualties and destruc- tion on this country. A conventional strike is now the most likely threat.

The Soviets now have long-range aircraft such as the TU-22 Backfire bombers, which are capable of launching air-to-surface stand-off conventional missiles of devastat- ing lethality and destruction, and with such pinpoint accuracy and precision that the Home Office, for instance, could be picked out from the Ministry of Defence. Because of our strategic location vis-à-vis the North Sea and Atlantic and the very large numbers of rein- forcements of aircraft, men and supplies that will be passing through this country, we are now the Soviets' No 1 target.

Their defence, moreover, is hope- lessly inadequate. As a

start we should plan to make use of underground car parks and simi- lar facilities which were not avail- able in such quantity in World War II, and we must resurrect a modern form of CD.

For the modest sum of £30,000 per county we could raise an all- volunteer CD and thus show our resolution and will to defend our- selves. Volunteers would flock to the CD colours.

As for a nuclear attack, it would not necessarily be such as to reduce the whole of Britain to ashes. The Russians have acquired small yield weapons and accurate delivery systems which can take out targets such as airfields and dock facilities without destroying the entire coun- try surrounding them. Many people in Britain would survive such attacks and many more would be saved by the creation of a civil defence plan to help those in the most likely target areas on the lines that I have suggested.

Yours faithfully,  
WALTER WALKER,  
Charlton House,  
Salisbury,  
Wiltshire,  
March 7.

### A foreign field

From Mr Theon Wilkinson

Sir, The question posed by Thurstan Shaw (February 28) about the future of neglected British graves in Nigeria and elsewhere in our former imperial territories, calls for an answer. The subject has been fre- quently raised in my correspon- dence columns over the past few years—from Italy, Cyprus, the Middle East and India—and in a letter three years ago I invited support for an association to pre- serve historic cemeteries, convert disused cemeteries and register information on monumental inscrip- tions in Asia.

As a result of an enthusiastic response, the British Association for Cemeteries in South Asia was formed, registered as a charity and has now expanded to over 500

members with local branches and helpers on project work. A major achievement has been the extensive restoration of "The Great Burial Ground", as the South Park Street Cemetery in Calcutta was called. Other projects have been under- taken in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bihar, Assam, Coorg, etc., whilst records are being built up cemetery by cemetery, with photographs and biographical details and publica- tions where appropriate.

Perhaps there is a need for a similar organization covering Africa? Yours faithfully,  
THEON WILKINSON,  
Honorary Secretary,  
British Association for Cemeteries in South Asia,  
761 Chaffield Avenue,  
Putney, SW15,  
March 7.

### A soldier's view of the Army

From Field Marshal Lord Harington of Petherton

Sir, May I claim the courtesy of your columns to make the strongest possible protest against the travesty of the character of the British soldier as presented in the subver- sive programme on BBC 2 last night (March 9) entitled *Gone with a Soldier*?

No reference was made to the courage and endurance, the sacrifice and good comradeship, or the good- humoured forbearance in the face of severe provocation displayed by British troops in many campaigns in all parts of the world over the past 300 years or more, nor to mention their most recent successful com- pletion of a particularly difficult and potentially dangerous task in Rhodesia.

If the implied criticism was of the causes for which they fought and died, it was directed against the wrong target. I suggest that those responsible for the production of this programme would do well to reflect on the difference there would be in their lives today if British soldiers had not been pre- pared to face the horrors, dangers and hardships of war rather than submit to all the tyrannies of the Kaiser and his Prussians or Hitler and his Nazis.

Today I quote, I hope correctly, a sentence from the writings of the ancient Greek philosopher Polybius: "War is a fearful thing but not so fearful that we should submit to anything to avoid it."

Yours indignantly,  
HARINGTON OF PETHERTON,

The Barton,  
Nether Compton,  
Sherborne,  
Dorset,  
March 10.

### Channel tunnel

From Mr A. V. Hooker

Sir, In your leader today, you rightly draw attention to the ben- efits of a single-tube, rail-only Channel tunnel including relief to Heathrow and Gatwick.

Such a tunnel, by providing the vital link in a "land bridge" from the Bristol Channel to France and beyond, could also help to stimulate trade in the Severn estuary ports and thereby relieve congestion in the English Channel. More than 10 years have elapsed since Severnside was designated one of three outstanding sites in the United Kingdom for a Maritime Industrial Development Area (MIDA) but the opportunities have not yet been seized.

An inter-modal freight complex is only one of many proposals which have been put forward for the Severn estuary and a serious evaluation is now needed. A long- term plan, implemented in manage- able stages, would do much to provide a focal point for the major new industries which are urgent- ly needed to supplement a much re- duced steel industry.

Yours faithfully,  
A. V. HOOKER,  
240 Cynvord Road,  
Cardiff,  
March 7.

### False criteria

From Mr Roy Clapp

Sir, Mr Frank Milner (March 7) is not over-cautious when he states that preparatory drawings by Titian had no commercial value between 1515 and 1525.

Titian's friend, the writer Pietro Aresino, would not have agreed with Mr Milner. For example, in January, 1538, Aresino wrote to Michelangelo and "craved one of those drawings you toss carelessly into the fire."

But Mr Milner never seen examples of the drawings collected by Vasari during the mid-sixteenth century in his "Libro di disegni". In the course of study I have made many copies of drawings in print rooms though always in my own handwriting. The intention is to do so in the original. The "handwriting" of the originals is slavishly copied as in the Titians. Yours sincerely,  
ROY CLAPP,

Marble carver,  
Shenstone,  
Over Kellet,  
Canford,  
Lancashire,  
March 7.

### Afghanistan status

From the Reverend Professor G. D. Kilpatrick

Sir, You are right in your leading article of March 3 to have misgiv- ings about the proposal that Afghanistan should be declared neutral by international agreement. Can Afghanistan be declared a ward of the United Nations for a limited period? This could furnish a basis for negotiations and provide for the Afghans themselves in de- termining the status of their country when the warship clapped.

Yours faithfully,  
G. D. KILPATRICK,  
7 Lathbury Road,  
Oxford,  
March 5.

### Brutality to dolphins

From Miss Mary Jolley

Sir, As this mass murder of dol- phins is considered "customary" in Japan, should it not also be cus- tomary to kill such highly intelligent friends of man by less barbaric methods?

Yours truly,  
MARY E. JOLLEY,  
The Shepherd's Cottage,  
Chute,  
near Andover,  
March 8.

### Hand to hand

From Miss Margaret Prideaux

Sir, As a child I had tea with Georgina Hogarth, Dickens's story- teller, who kept house for him in his later years. I am 75. Is this a handshake? Yours obedient servant,  
MARGARET PRIDEAUX,  
89 Princes Gate Mans, SW7,  
March 5.

### End of Rome scholarship

From Mr Paul de Monchaux

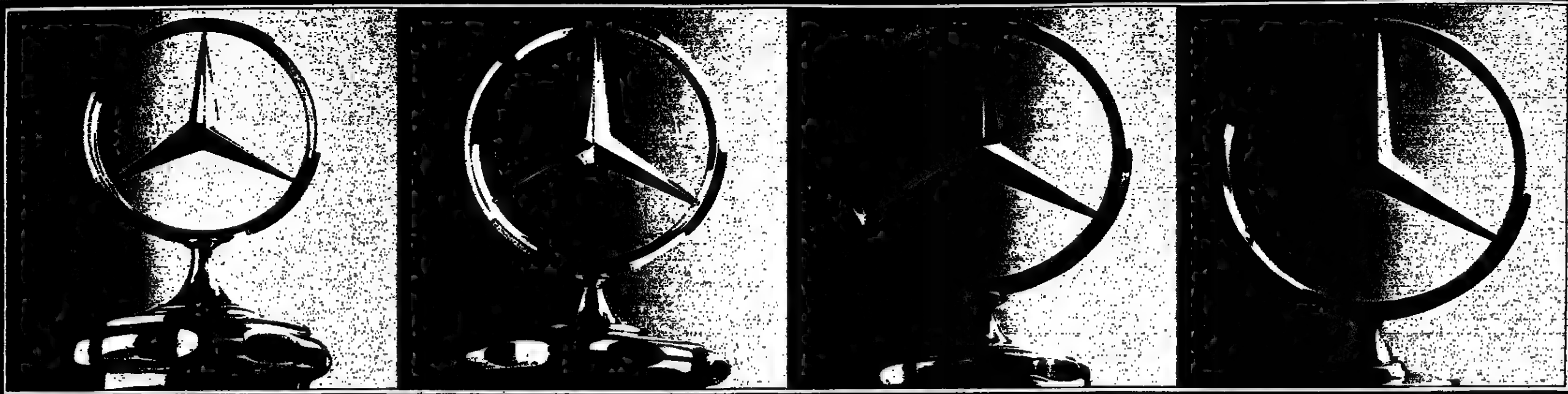
Professor de Monchaux (March 4) right: the withdrawal of the Rome Scholarships will "cause con- fusion to all concerned with the future of art in this country."

The Rome scholars form the key element of a lively and educationally unique community of artists, archi- tects, archaeologists and classical scholars who live and work together at the British School at Rome.

The Royal Commissioners for thehibition of 1851 founded the scholarships and have supported them for 70 years. The funds in- volved are by now only a small



# MERCEDES CHANGES



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Under some circumstances, the Mercedes-Benz logo has never followed changing fashions.

Ever since 1925, the star has represented the ambitions of the world's most famous manufacturer.

Carl Benz, who 75 years ago laid the foundations of the Mercedes-Benz company, was a pioneer of the high-speed automobile.

The name Mercedes-Benz has been a constant reminder of his 23rd birthday in 1864, when he was only 16 years old.

Many more years of hard work and success followed, and the name Mercedes-Benz became a household name.

Since then, the Mercedes-Benz logo has been a symbol of the world's most famous manufacturer.

From 1925 to 1950, the Mercedes-Benz logo has been a constant reminder of his 23rd birthday in 1864, when he was only 16 years old.

Under some circumstances, the Mercedes-Benz logo has never followed changing fashions.

Ever since 1925, the star has represented the ambitions of the world's most famous manufacturer.

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Mercedes-Benz







§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Atlas Copco  
compressed air systems.  
A force made to  
serve you.

Stock markets  
FT 455.6, up 3.3  
FT 64.18, up 0.3

Sterling  
\$2.270, up 1.05 cents  
Index 72.2, up 0.3

Dollar  
Index 87.4, unchanged

Gold  
\$568.5, down \$17

Money  
3mth sterling, 174-18  
3mth Euro \$ 184-184  
6mth Euro \$ 184-184

### IN BRIEF

## Beers profits fall since 1974

Black diamond sales lowered  
Beer Consolidated Mines  
tax profits last year by  
£106m (£614m) from £1,156m.  
The value of diamonds on  
d rose to £409m from  
£6m, indicating that the com-  
pany is financing higher un-  
sold. But the market value of  
diamonds fell by 10 per cent  
to £1.875m. The first fall in profits  
since 1974.

Financial Editor, page 21

gentina's \$250m loan  
opes of tighter terms in  
markets have been dashed  
he new \$250m six-year loan  
Argentina by a group of 16  
international banks, including  
the Bank International. The  
loan is only 1 per cent above  
London interbank rate.

### McCann sit-in ends

Minor management from the  
auto-tyre plant at Edge Hill,  
pool, headed by Mr Derek  
ds, the chief executive, have  
ted an inventory of stocks  
machinery after regaining  
ession of the factory. Ball-  
and 30 police moved in at  
n, but the four workers still  
n in did not resist.

### ment price meeting

Officers of the Commis-  
sion Federation, whose as-  
sessment, companies operate a  
own pricing arrangement,  
agreed to bring forward  
a matter of urgency pre-  
sented at eliminating dis-  
tortions over future price  
1. This follows a meeting  
the Federation of Civil  
Engineering Contractors.

### stant reports

Williams Lee, the City printer,  
unleashed a £2.5m computer  
system designed to provide Lon-  
don with one of the biggest  
mainframe photographing com-  
puter in the United Kingdom.  
rating 24 hours a day seven  
a week the system will  
facilities to print com-  
puter reports in minutes.

### hibition proposals

Plans to develop a huge ad-  
don complex in the centre  
Manchester have been re-  
jected by Town and City Plan-  
ing and its subsidiary Bar-  
let and Olympia. The £1m  
plan, using 50,000 sq ft of  
existing buildings, is owned by  
N and City in the Deans-  
area.

### control system

The Civil Aviation Authority  
spend £3m on a new com-  
puter system to aid air traffic  
control. The system will be  
installed next year at the  
"Oceanic" Control  
tower at Preswick Airport in  
Ireland.

### ur abroad record

The number of Britons  
travelling abroad rose to a new  
record last year, while the level  
of domestic tourism fell. Expend-  
iture in both sectors increased.  
Home industry took  
£60m, an increase of 40 per  
cent. Foreign markets increased  
38 per cent to £2,570m.

## Banking figures show little evidence of slowdown in private loan demand

By John Whitmore

The latest set of banking  
figures, the last to be published  
before the Budget, appear to  
offer the Government no deci-  
sive message as it draws up its  
monetary strategy for the new  
financial year.

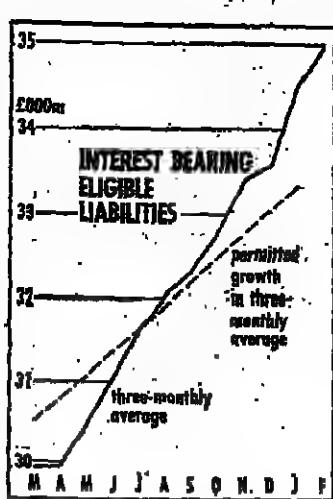
The indication that sterling  
M3, the broad-based measure  
of money, may have grown by  
around 0.5 per cent in Feb-  
ruary (after new seasonal ad-  
justments) looks reasonably  
encouraging, but there is still  
a lack of concrete evidence that  
the private sector's demand for  
bank credit is abating.

If the M3 estimate is correct,  
monetary growth would no  
longer be running above the  
top end of the Government's  
7-11 per cent annual growth  
target. The Bank of England's  
new seasonal adjustment to  
movements in certificates of tax  
deposit applied retrospectively  
would suggest that recent  
monetary growth could be  
closer to the middle of the  
target range.

It remains true, however,  
that M3 has consistently under-  
estimated the growth rate of  
overall liquidity in the economy  
over the past year, and the evi-  
dence that bank lending may  
at last be responding to high  
interest rates and recessionary  
influences is still far from  
conclusive.

Yesterday's figures from the  
London clearing banks on lend-  
ing to the private sector  
certainly looked more encourag-  
ing. They confirmed that the  
growth in personal sector loan  
demand is now decelerating  
fairly noticeably and pointed to  
an underlying increase in over-  
all private sector lending of no  
more than £100m.

These figures are, however,  
unlikely to tell the whole story.  
Corporate borrowers were tend-  
ing to switch their borrowing  
away from the clearing banks  
at the end of the banking  
month because at the time it  
was cheaper to borrow else-



INTEREST BEARING  
LIABILITIES  
M3  
JANUARY TO DECEMBER

where. This will only show up  
when the full money supply  
figures are published tomorrow  
week.

In addition, it also seems  
clear that a counterpart to the  
favourable influence of the  
new seasonal adjustment for  
certificates of tax deposit  
should be an upward seasonal  
adjustment to bank lending.

This is because tax payments  
that are being met increasingly  
by the cashing in of CITs would  
otherwise have been met, per-  
haps by as much as 50 per  
cent, by higher bank borrowing.

On this basis, it may well be  
that the underlying increase in  
bank lending last month was  
not so very different from the  
recent monthly average of  
more than £700m.

For the Government the lack  
of decisive evidence that pri-  
vate sector loan demand is de-  
celerating undoubtedly compli-  
cates the judgement that it is  
going to need to make.

The hope had been that by  
now private sector loan demand  
would be showing the kind of  
deceleration that would have  
allowed for a small increase in  
the nominal public sector bor-  
rowing requirement next year  
and, perhaps, a small reduction

in the monetary growth target  
too.

It may well be that the con-  
tinuing strength of manu-  
facturing's demand for credit  
reflects involuntary stockbuild-  
ing. In that case it can be ex-  
pected to subside as manu-  
facturers start to destock and  
adjust their production  
schedules downwards. Evidence  
that this was already happening  
would, however, have left the  
Chancellor rather more room  
for manoeuvre as well as put-  
ting financial markets in a  
more confident mood ahead of  
the Budget.

Meanwhile, the Treasury still  
appears to feel confident that  
the public sector borrowing re-  
quirement for the present year  
should come out just below  
£3,000m.

The central government bor-  
rowing requirement in the 11  
months to February totalled  
£2,084m, after a borrowing re-  
quirement in February itself of  
£348m.

Although there will probably  
be an underlying deficit of well  
over £1,000m in March, this will  
be largely negated by accel-  
erated petroleum tax receipts of  
£700m and asset sales proceeds  
of a like amount. This would  
leave the CBR below the fore-  
cast of roughly £8,500m ad-  
justed for asset value.

Although spending has been  
running ahead of target with  
the expected shortfall in spend-  
ing not materialising, revenue  
receipts have been particularly  
bright. Income tax receipts  
continue to be boosted by  
higher than expected increases  
in personal earnings, while  
there are now clear signs that  
VAT payments are now starting  
to catch up with schedule.

While the CBR may fall  
short, however, it seems prob-  
able that the rest of the public  
sector, particularly the local  
authority element, will over-  
shoot borrowing forecasts.

Tables, page 22  
Financial Editor, page 21

## Analysis of Comptroller's status set out in government paper

By Caroline Anderson

The role of Sir Douglas  
Healey as Comptroller and  
Auditor General should not be  
widened for his department to  
examine the policy objectives  
of public spending, according  
to a government consultative  
document published yesterday.

The green paper, *Down to Earth*, also con-  
siders the role of the Comptroller  
or his select com-  
mittees should be able to order  
the C and AG to undertake  
particular inquiries.

However, the Comptroller  
should continue to expand his  
examinations of the efficiency  
and effectiveness of public  
spending in the Government's  
view. This should be spelled  
out in any new legislation to  
replace the existing Exchequer  
and Audit Acts. The Govern-  
ment is likely to propose legis-  
lation eventually, although  
probably not until the session  
after next.

The paper is neutral on  
whether the C and AG should  
have access to the books of the  
National Enterprise Board and  
the British National Oil Cor-

poration. The public accounts  
committee of the Commons  
which works closely with the  
Exchequer and Audit Depart-  
ment (headed by the C and  
AG) complained last year that  
it could not properly oversee  
the NES without this access.

The Government said that it  
would welcome representations  
on yesterday's Green Paper  
from interested individuals  
and organisations. The public accounts  
committee and the treasury  
and civil service committees will  
probably hold hearings on the  
Government's proposals and  
will issue reports. Sir Douglas  
Healey is also expected to  
comment.

The paper forms part of the  
Government's general review of  
the functions of the Exchequer  
and Audit Department.

It has come down, albeit pro-  
visionally, against granting the  
C and AG access to nationalised  
industry accounts. It says that  
this would constitute a major  
new departure and would prob-  
ably lead the Government into  
greater interference in the

affairs of nationalised indus-  
tries.

The document, while stress-  
ing the importance of the basic  
financial and regularity audits,  
says that the C and AG should  
develop value for money audits,  
and effectiveness audits. Sys-  
temic-based auditing can  
offer a more effective way  
of carrying out the C and  
AG's responsibilities.

It does suggest that the  
Comptroller should more often  
be given rights of inspection,  
even if not appointed auditor.  
He should be involved in non-  
departmental bodies which  
spend public money, although  
Parliament should decide which  
bodies should be subject to  
scrutiny and the Comptroller  
should decide on the kind of  
audit.

An important consideration  
should be the effectiveness of  
ministerial supervision of pay-  
ments to non-departmental  
bodies.

The Role of the Comptroller  
and Auditor General: Cmd  
7845, HMSO £2.25.

## Japan set to raise interest rate again

From Koji Nakamura

Tokyo, March 11  
The Bank of Japan is ex-  
pected to raise the official discount  
rate "by more than one per  
cent" possibly this week, ac-  
cording to economic observers  
here.

The bank which raised the  
official discount rate by 1 per  
cent to 7.25 from February 19,  
is now seriously considering  
another increase.  
Some observers feel, however,  
"even a 1.5 per cent increase"  
would not be effective to coun-  
ter the current "interest war"  
in the world monetary markets.

and to prop the yen which has  
fallen to the level of 248 to the  
dollar. As much as \$3,000m has  
been committed by the Bank of  
Japan to support the yen dur-  
ing the past week.

The bank announced yester-  
day that wholesale prices in Feb-  
ruary advanced by an unprece-  
dented 36.1 per cent in annual  
terms (a rise of 2.6 per cent  
over January and 21.4 per cent  
over the corresponding month of  
1979). The 2.6 per cent monthly  
growth represented the highest  
spiral since February, 1974,  
when the index registered a 3.9  
per cent increase.

Payments for crude oil  
accounted for the biggest single  
item responsible for price rises.  
The rate of increase was 9.7  
per cent over the previous month  
followed by 5.1 and 10.1 per  
cent advances for petrol and  
kerosene, respectively.

The Bank of Japan expressed  
its "serious concern and appre-  
hension" over the 36.1 per cent  
advance in prices which fol-  
lowed a rise of 23.9 per cent in  
December and 28.3 per cent in  
January. Consumer price move-  
ments in January and February  
were no less alarming.

## Cash hopes fail for Sanger rescue

By Philip Robinson

J. E. Sanger, the publicly-  
quoted meat trader, plans to go  
into voluntary liquidation with  
bank debts of about £6m.

The decision follows the  
breakdown of talks with an  
unnamed third party and  
Sanger's five major bankers,  
which the company hoped  
would lead to an immediate in-  
jection of cash but the banks  
are now to withdraw their  
support.

Earlier this year Sanger an-  
nounced that the collapse of  
Gilmore & Partners, a small  
Smithfield meat concern, which  
is being compulsorily wound up  
and has debts of £1.8m, could  
cost the company £400,000.

Mr James Sanger, the chair-  
man and founder, said last  
night: "The collapse of Gil-  
more was a factor, but it was  
not significant." More impor-  
tant was £2.25m of write-offs relat-  
ing to the company's American  
venture and retailing operation.

The decision of the Alderman  
Bank, the National Bank, Bank  
of Adelaide, Australia and  
New Zealand Banking Group  
and Hambros to withdraw sup-

port came after seven days of  
talks between themselves and  
the third party.

The latter is still believed to  
be the Geneva-based Gulf  
Group which has trading links  
with Sanger and around 15 per  
cent of the shares, although Mr  
Sanger declined to confirm the  
group's involvement.

Sanger's shares were suspen-  
ded at 20p on March 4 while  
the talks took place. At that  
price, the company was capital-  
ized at £2.2m. Its net assets  
per share were said to be 19p  
last June.

At 1 am on Sunday Mr  
Sanger and his fellow directors,  
including newly appointed  
deputy chairman Mr H. M.  
Newton-Clare who took a 7 per  
cent stake on his appointment,  
thought they had an acceptable  
package.

But by 4.30 pm on Monday  
talks had broken down. In a  
statement yesterday, Mr Sanger  
said: "The discussions did not  
result in an agreement and  
without the prospect of an in-  
jection of new capital the  
bankers decided they are un-  
able to continue support."

Mr Sanger is now preparing  
a letter to shareholders detail-  
ing the "substantial losses"  
incurred by the group this year  
and the group's debt. The let-  
ter will ask them to place  
Sanger in voluntary liquidation  
with senior partners of Peat  
Marwick Mitchell Mr William  
Ratford and Mr Tim Hayward  
as joint liquidators. A special  
meeting is expected at the end  
of the month.

Mr Sanger said: "The amount  
owed to trade creditors is  
nominal. Our main debts are to  
the banks."

The group has not worked  
out the exact amount of the  
debt. Last June borrowings  
were around £8m and Mr  
Sanger said that by December  
last year it had been reduced  
by about £2m.

The Australian, Paris and  
Dublin businesses could still be  
profitable. "They could be  
sold as going concerns, although  
I have had no approach," he  
said. "It is mainly the London  
end of the operation that suf-  
fered high interest rates and  
difficult trading conditions."

Mr Sanger, 49, built his

Croydon-based meat group  
from scratch in 1969. The  
group went public four years  
later and Mr Sanger still holds  
about 20 per cent of the shares.  
Profits peaked at £1.5m in  
1978, but the past three years  
the group has been running at  
a loss.

In 1977, the group diversified  
from import, export and  
wholesaling, into retailing.  
But last year, faced with  
mounting problems and heavy  
losses, it sold the division,  
writing off £1.5m.

The American meat and sea-  
food import and export busi-  
ness was sold last December to  
an unnamed Australian buyer  
for \$175,000.

The sale was described as a  
"tidying up operation" after  
the shift in the pattern of  
Sanger's American business. It  
had previously bought meat in  
Australia for sale in the United  
States. With losses of £1m a  
year, the group moved to an  
agency arrangement with a  
United States importer.

Sanger wrote off \$1.5m on  
the sale of the bulk of its  
American interests.

## Turkey aims for foreign borrowing of \$4,000m

By Edward Mortimer

Turkey now hopes to borrow  
more than \$4,000m (about  
£1,800m) abroad this year to  
balance her accounts, Mr Turgut  
Ozal, the leading economist in  
the Turkish Government, said  
in London yesterday.

Mr Ozal, who is undersec-  
retary for planning and chief  
economic adviser to Sileyman  
Demirel, the Prime Minister,  
said about \$900m had already  
been obtained—\$276m from the  
International Monetary Fund,  
\$202m from commercial banks,  
\$98m from the United States  
and \$324m in outstanding non-  
disbursed credits (including  
export credits) from 1979. A  
further \$450m was expected in  
project credits and \$200m from  
increased acceptance credit by  
the banks.

Mr Ozal was now hoping for  
\$1,200m in new pledges from  
Organisation of Economic Co-  
operation and Development  
countries, whose officials will  
meet in Paris to discuss the  
issue on March 26. He is also  
looking for up to \$600m relief  
through debt rescheduling  
under the aegis of OECD.

The rest would come from  
the World Bank, which has  
already pledged \$275m in pro-  
gramme credits but there would  
probably now be a new pro-  
gramme; and he hoped for a  
new standby agreement with the  
IMF.

Whether all this would suf-  
fice depended on the price of  
oil, Mr Ozal said. He had also  
asked for more than \$1,000m aid  
from Saudi Arabia. "We had  
some good response, but I want  
to see the money," he added.

Mr Ozal is having talks with  
some of Turkey's private credi-  
tors in London about terms of  
payment for unguaranteed im-  
ports. The outstanding debt for  
these is \$1,800m. Turkey has  
offered payment in foreign ex-  
change over 10 years or in  
Turkish lira immediately. This  
offer was not well received, said  
Mr Ozal is now trying to im-  
prove on it.

## Midland to get cash and shares for Thomas Cook sale to Euro banks

By Roman Eisenstein

Banking Correspondent

In a move designed to chal-  
lenge the dominance of  
American Express, Midland  
Bank yesterday revealed the  
terms on which it is to sell  
part of its travellers' cheques  
operations to Thomas Cook its  
subsidiary to a group of Euro-  
pean banks.

Midland is to receive in  
stages £18.4m in cash and  
shares for the non-sterling  
business of Thomas Cook. The  
shares will represent a 20 per  
cent stake in a proposed hold-  
ing company which will own  
the dollar and other non-  
European travellers' cheques  
business of Thomas Cook.

Under the proposed deal,  
banks in each country will them-  
selves own the travellers'  
cheques operations in the local  
currencies. It has not yet been  
decided where the new com-  
pany will be registered—  
Brussels is mooted as a possible  
home—but the operational head-

quarters will be located in  
Peterborough, the head office  
of Thomas Cook.

The new company will em-  
ploy about 400 people world-  
wide. The business being bived  
off represented between 15 and  
20 per cent of Thomas Cook's  
last year profits of £10m.

Participating banks are likely  
to be located in most major  
European countries, including  
Germany, France, the Benelux,  
Scandinavian countries as well  
as Austria and Switzerland.

It is not yet known how many  
banks will eventually partici-  
pate but the impetus seems to  
come from banks associated  
with Midland on the inter-  
national scene. Thus Deutsche  
Bank of Germany and Societe  
Generale of France are likely to  
be among the major partici-  
pants. Both are partners with  
the Midland in EBIC, the inter-  
national banking consortium.

For banks, travellers' cheques  
are effectively dormant non-

interest bearing accounts until  
they are cashed. At the current  
levels of interest rates, the busi-  
ness is enormously profitable  
and hence the hotting up of the  
competition. Last year 76 per  
cent of the estimated £16,000m  
international business was  
accounted in dollars and 40 per  
cent of it was written by  
American Express.

Last year the Visa credit card  
operation launched its own  
travellers' cheques scheme  
which Barclays the main United  
Kingdom participant joined in  
January this year and the Mid-  
land move will strengthen the  
concentration of the business  
into fewer hands.

American Express has already  
taken some defensive moves by  
joining forces with three French  
banks for the issuing of franc  
cheques. Yesterday a spokesman  
for the group said that it wel-  
comed "any move which seeks  
to expand the travellers' cheque  
market".

Financial Editor, page 21

WHERE IN THE WORLD  
WILL YOU FIND  
STANDARD CHARTERED?

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Very prominently indeed in the varied life of South-East Asia.  
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### PRICE CHANGES

SES			
Shipley	9p to 170p	Ldn Sumatra	13p to 403p
Sugar	7p to 304p	MEPC	5p to 106p
Synware	6p to 106p	Parker Kuhl 'A'	12p to 122p
	7p to 275p	Stena F&A	2p to 45p
	10p to 459p	Ultramar	8p to 45p

ILS			
ken Mines	55p to 415p	Norfolk Steam	15p to 530p
Gold	19p to 435p	Rustenburg	15p to 750p
son Matt	14p to 281p	Selection Int	11 to 512
ate Explot	50p to 420p	W. Rand Cons	75p to 800p

### THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buy	sell	buy	sell
Austria \$	2.03	Norway Kr	11.55
Belgium \$	25.85	Portugal Esc	131.00
Den Fr	70.00	South Africa R	105.00
Fin \$	2.43	Spain Ptas	164.00
Frank Gr	13.50	Sweden Kr	9.85
Int Mkt	8.50	Switzerland Fr	4.02
Italy Fr	9.79	US \$	2.27
Japan DM	4.20	Yugoslavia Dnr	32.50
Spain Dr	90.00		
Sw Den	11.25		
Swk \$	1.11		
and Fr	1940.00		
Lfr	573.00		
a Yu	548.00		
verland Gld	4.60		

## Check on health problems in America's Silicon Valley Mysterious hazards of microchips

Investigations to be under-  
taken by the National Institute  
for Occupational Safety and  
Health (NIOSH) and the Califor-  
nian Occupational Safety and  
Health Administration (CalOsha)  
are going to provide the first  
systematic assessment of health  
problems in making microelec-  
tronic chips and integrated cir-  
cuits.

The investigations follow mys-  
terious complaints of ill health  
by workers at the Signetics  
Corporation, a large semicon-  
ductor company based in Califor-  
nia's Silicon Valley, the centre  
of microelectronics manufac-  
turing in the United States.

Eight employees in the Sig-  
netics research and develop-  
ment building, where manu-  
facturing is carried out on a  
pilot scale, complained to NIOSH  
and CalOsha of various sym-  
ptoms, including irritation of the  
eyes, mouth, throat and chest;  
mouth and tongue blisters;  
nosebleeds and cough; and  
headaches and high blood pressure.

When NIOSH investigators  
examined the company medical  
records of 10 other workers,  
they found that eight had suf-  
fered periodically from similar  
symptoms over the past year.

Later this month NIOSH will  
return to Signetics to carry out  
a more widespread medical ex-  
amination, which company ex-  
ecutives did not allow on  
previous visits.

An interim report by NIOSH  
states: "The investigators





## Montedison in \$800m Soviet deal

Montedison, Italy's biggest chemical group, will sign in Rome tomorrow a long term framework agreement with the Soviet Union, which foresees the provision of seven petrochemical plants for a value of \$800m (about £320m).

The agreement is due to be signed by Mr Sukhovo, the Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, and Signor Giuseppe Medici, chairman of Montedison.

This agreement has gone ahead in spite of pressures for Western countries to reduce their economic links because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

**Investments in Spain**

Foreign investments in Spain reached 80,000m pesetas (about £54m) in 1979 compared with 56,880m pesetas in the previous year, the Spanish commerce ministry said in Madrid.

**Union chief's plea**

Mr Douglas Fraser, the United Auto workers president, said in Detroit he will urge Chrysler's board to consider strongly a joint assembly venture with Mitsubishi of Japan, using a Chrysler plant in the United States.

**Car exports issue**

Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Japanese Prime Minister has been told by Mr Naohiro Amaya, his deputy trade and industry minister, that the issue of increasing Japanese car exports to the United States must be settled before Mr Ohira's visit to Washington in May, government officials in Tokyo say.

**Opel short time call**

Adam Opel AG, the General Motors subsidiary in Frankfurt, has asked its works council to approve two weeks of short-time working for some employees in April. Workers in its Russelsheim and Wetzlar plants will be affected.

**Sweden's jobless fall**

Sweden's unemployment fell in February to 82,000 from 84,000 in January. This was the lowest level since 1979, the Central Statistics Office said in Stockholm.

Viewdata drive to cover half of country's telephone subscribers

## Post Office launches Prestel on wider market

The Post Office is planning to make its Prestel Viewdata information service available to half the telephone subscribers in Britain by the end of this year. The announcement by the Post Office yesterday comes in the wake of parliamentary concern over the content of "dirty books" guide pages on the service and on the eve of a big publicity campaign for the service.

Yesterday's announcement also revealed a significant difference between the Post Office policy on the content of the Prestel pages available in the United Kingdom and those available on the new international Prestel market trial.

Dr Alex Reid, Prestel director, confirmed that the recent incident of the "dirty books" pages (a guide to five Soho bookshops selling "dirty" mags, specialist mags, and erotic novels), which has since been withdrawn, had not caused the Post Office to have any second thoughts about its policy of complete neutrality on the content of Prestel pages—rather the reverse.

"The information provider should be able to put up whatever he wishes, subject to the constraints of the law," he said. But this "content carrier" approach is not being carried over to the international Prestel service which has just been launched, Dr Reid revealed. Here the Post Office is "a competitive entrant in a competitive market" and is exercising quality control over the content of the pages.

At present there are 2,486 Prestel-equipped television sets in use, with access to 156,465 pages supplied by 138 "information providers". The service is available on a local-call basis to telephone subscribers in London, Birmingham and Nottingham, and today the service is being extended to Edinburgh and Glasgow.

By the end of this year, Dr Reid said, Prestel would be available to 13 million telephone users throughout the United Kingdom. This means that about half of those on the telephone will then be within local call range of the service, and the number of sets in use could increase by "tens of thousands" during the year.

In the United Kingdom Prestel is being marketed both for business and for domestic use. A monochrome Prestel set costs £500-£700, a colour one £1,100 to £1,200, and an adaptor for a conventional television set costs £200.

The international Prestel trial service, by contrast, is aimed solely at the business user. Companies such as ABC Travel Guide, the BBC, the Economist, IPC and Lloyds of London Press are supplying the information, and international firms such as BP, Hertz, IBM, ICI, ICL, Rank Xerox, Shell, Sony, Trust House Forte and Unilever are experimentally using it.

The international service gives these and other users in Sweden, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Australia, and the United States direct access from their offices to a special Prestel computer centre in London. "We are anxious that this British technological lead should be turned into a commercial success," Dr Reid added.

Kenneth Owen

## Forecasters agree on severe recession

By Caroline Atkinson

There is now a clear consensus among economic forecasters that Britain is heading for a severe recession this year, with high unemployment, a drop in output and continuing high inflation.

Cambridge Econometrics, in one of the most recent forecasts, is the most gloomy of those featured in the table, with a drop of 3.4 per cent in output forecast this year.

One of the reasons for this is that their model follows the spending measure of gdp, which was distorted seriously downwards last year. Forecasters such as the London Business School, who use the output measure, will automatically tend to a more optimistic view of economic output now.

### FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

	NIESR	LBS	HG	CE	STJ	P&D	Treasury
(Feb)	(Feb)	(Mar)	(Mar)	(Feb)	(Mar)	(Mar)	(Nov)
Gross domestic product	-0.5	-1.7	-1.5	-3.4	-1.6	-1.7	-2.0
Inflation	15.8	17.7	17.6	18.6	16.5	17.6	14.0
Unemployment (000)	1,580*	1,478	1,520	1,800	1,500	1,415	n.a.
Consumer spending	2.7	-0.7	-0.1	-1.3	-1.0	-0.8	0.5
Private investment inc house-building	-3.7	-4.7	0.0	-6.9	-1.5	-1.6	-1.0
Public investment inc house-building	-5.1	-3.5	-5.9	-6.5	-1.5	-8.3	-4.5
Public authorities consumption	1.5	1.2	0.7	-0.2	0.8	0	0
Stockbuilding (£m 1975)	1,750	-800	213	-400	+0.1	-300	-2
Exports	2.5	4.5	3.7	-3.3	-0.7	3.6	0
Imports	2.3	0.8	3.1	-4.6	+1.1	-0.8	-2.5
Balance of payments deficit	-1,619	1,700	-300	-1,100	-1,900	-800	-2,000
PSBR (£m fiscal 1980-81)	9,000	10,700	8,750	10,200	9,100	9,200	9
Money supply (% change in Em3 fiscal 1980-81 2)	9	8.5	7.0	10.8	1.3	10.2	n.a.

NIESR: National Institute of Economic and Social Research. LBS: London Business School. HG: Higgs Govett. CE: Cambridge Econometrics. STJ: St James Group; published in Economist. P & D: Phillips and Drew.

\* fourth quarter 1980 on fourth quarter 1979. \* fourth quarter 1980, excluding oil, "gross fixed investment", private fixed investment, "public corporation's fixed investment", stockbuilding as % gdp. \* second quarter 1981 on second quarter 1980. \* PSBR is forecast to stay at about the same % of gdp in money terms as in 1979-80.

Forecasters for gdp components are in constant prices. The private forecasts assume policy changes. For details readers should refer to original sources. Categories in different forecasts are not completely comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in result also reflect differences in assumptions, model constructions and data at which work performed.

The month in which work was published is given in brackets. Forecasts, published by the Treasury twice-yearly: NIESR, CE and STJ four times a year; LBS three times a year, HG and P & D revise their forecasts every month.

## UK groups after £400m Saudi deal

By John Hawley

Two British led groups are among more than 20 multinational consortia competing for a £400m contract to build the 16-mile Bahrain causeway. The project, which will link the island to the mainland of Saudi Arabia, has been under consideration for several years. Bids are due to be returned to Riyadh on June 1 this year. Potential contractors hope that work on what is regarded as the last of the present generation of big civil engineering contracts in the Middle East, will follow quickly.

Of the 42 consortia who sought pre-qualification last March, 22 have been selected by the Saudi government, working in consultation with World Bank officials in Washington.

Yesterday John Howard, the Kent-based civil engineering and building contractor, announced that it was leading a consortium comprising itself and Sir Alfred McAlpine, from Britain. There are also Japanese and Bristol Steel & Iron Works from the United States.

Among the other contenders is an all-British consortium comprising Costain, Taylor Woodrow and Redpath Dorman Long, which was involved recently in the Dubai dock project.

RDL had been part of another consortium, which included a subsidiary of Tarmac, the civil engineering and roadstone group. According to Howard, who recently had a 16-man team in Saudi Arabia for two weeks, it would share the civil work with McAlpine, Hitachi and Bristol Steel would be responsible for the steel bridges.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Wisdom of reducing standard tax rates

From Lord Monson

Sir, Powerful voices have been heard recently—indeed that of the CBI—urging the Chancellor to eliminate the "lower rate" band of income tax. At present this band embraces the first £750 of taxable income, on which tax is levied at 25 per cent. May I be permitted to express a contrary view, namely that far from raising the rate of tax on the first few hundred pounds of taxable income to 30 per cent, the Chancellor should reduce it to 20 per cent or less.

Deductions (income tax plus earnings-related national insurance contributions) from relatively low earnings are already much more steeply progressive in Britain than in most other industrialised countries—a contributory factor to the well-known "poverty trap". Take the case of a mother-of-four, who in a month's time—when the new national insurance rates will have come into force but before any Budget adjustments to personal allowances have been taken effect—is earning £22.40 a week. At this point such a wage would be free of any deductions—reasonably enough, one might think. However, suppose that this individual is offered the chance of working an additional half-hour a week, for an extra 50p. He or she would be extremely foolish to accept, since the com-

bined tax and national insurance on the extra 60p would total £1.70, representing a marginal tax rate of 283 per cent, or, as a result, absence of "express" relief on national insurance contributions at the lower end of the scale.

Were the lower rate abolished, the marginal rate would rise to 289 per cent. This is, of course, an extreme case. Nevertheless, even the marginal rate applicable slightly further up the wage scale of 31½ per cent (25 per cent lower rate tax plus 6½ per cent NIC) is inequitably high. An effective rate of 36½ per cent would be worse still, and even more of a disincentive to extra effort.

Let the Chancellor reduce the lower rate from 25 per cent to 20 per cent, if necessary narrowing the band to the first £500 of taxable income. Such a step would have the incidental effect of leaving an extra 24p a week in the pockets of everyone paying tax at the standard rate or above. Should even this trifling sum be more than the Chancellor can spare us, it could be recouped fairly painlessly by a very modest increase in the excise duty on alcohol and tobacco.

Yours faithfully,  
MONSON  
House of Lords  
London SW1  
March 7.

### Privacy law

From the Director of the National Computing Centre  
Sir, Mr P. C. Davidson's (March 3) was an interesting expression of what seems a growing concern about possible consequences for the free trade of a lack of legislation in the United Kingdom. This concern is expressed at a recent meeting of the National Computing Forum.

International trade in data is a new and exciting area of commerce. This may be a new area of commerce, but it is not a new area of legislation. The National Computing Centre, in conjunction with national institutes in Germany, is a privacy problems in a data context and has very recently submitted a report to the European Commission, which published shortly.

We are currently arranging a canvass of our members, 2,000 establishments in the engineering and electronics sectors of the concerns present raised in the United Kingdom and would welcome any suggestions of interest from readers.  
D. R. FAIRBAIRN,  
Director,  
The National Computing Centre,  
Oxford Road,  
Manchester M1 7ED.

## Economic benefits from CB radio

From Mrs P. Webster

Sir, In his letter today (March 4) Mr Bryant of the Citizens Band Association, mentions only the direct benefits of the introduction of citizens' band radio to this country. He appears to overlook a number of very important indirect benefits.

Studies in the United States have shown that drivers using citizens' band drive more slowly and avoid congestion and road blocks. They thus use up to 3 per cent less fuel than similar drivers without citizens' band.

If all British drivers were to carry and use citizens' band the saving in motor fuel would be phenomenal. The use of citizens' band in the United States and a number of European countries has been shown to reduce the numbers of multiple collisions which occur in fog or falling snow (the initial collision still happens but other drivers, warned either directly or by other drivers carrying citizens' band, do not pile into it). Apart from the heartbreak and suffering caused by such accidents the quantifiable cost of a fatal acci-

dent has been estimated by the Road Research Laboratory as in excess of £50,000.

Motorists carrying citizens' band are far more likely to report any suspicious behaviour or vandalism which they see than they would be if they had to find a telephone. In effect, the introduction of citizens' band helps stretch our scarce police manpower.

The above are examples of direct economic benefits arising from the general use of citizens' band. We must also be aware of the many benefits which are not economic in nature. The relief of loneliness, citizens' band affords to the old, crippled or housebound; the increase in safety it offers to one's fellow driver as one makes a long journey.

I have driven many thousands of miles in the United States, and because of citizens' band, have enjoyed every minute. I wish Mr Bryant in his campaign to see it legalized in this country.  
Yours faithfully,  
P. WEBSTER,

The Old School,  
Stratton,  
Cirencester,  
Gloucestershire,  
March 4.

From Signor Ernesto Campagnoli

Sir, In today's Business (March 4), Mr J. M. Bryant of the Citizens Band Association estimates that CB radio in Britain could become a market of £100m. I disagree. My estimate of £100m is based on the fact that when CB is introduced in Britain the market will be worth over £1m. This is in addition to indirect economic effect general saving of money by CB equipped (United States Federal Reserve suggests this may be as 3 per cent) and the reduction of fatal accidents (see the community about £1m).  
Yours faithfully,  
ERNESTO CAMPAGNOLI  
Hotel Regina Carlton,  
Rome,  
Italy,  
March 4.

## Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

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£4,750

Small friendly firm requires a mature person with office experience, good shorthand and typing skills, and a pleasant personality. Duties include admin and telephone work. This position might suit a person returning to work with a new company. West End Co. Contact Miss Wheeler, 600 2411, C and S Personnel.

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### SECRETARIAL

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Juggling with the banking figures

Financial markets impatiently awaiting the juggling act were disappointed that yesterday's Treasury banking figures did not give them anything to get their teeth into.

That does not mean that there is nothing encouraging that can be drawn from the figures. The authorities' preliminary estimate is that they point to a rise in sterling M3 of around 0.5 per cent, a respectable enough figure in itself and one that could bring the annualized rate of growth close to the 7-11 per cent target range. What is more, if the Bank of England's newly introduced seasonal adjustment for the figures of Tax Deposit were included retrospectively, an underlying rate of money growth comfortably inside the upper end of the target could be drawn out of the figures.

The market however always looks upon changes to the seasonal adjustment with caution. And what is certainly true in this case is that the counterpart of the improved sterling M3 figure should be an upward seasonal adjustment to bank lending since the application of CTDs to tax payments has been borrowing lower than it would probably have been otherwise. Allowing for this, the fact that lending was switched out of the cleaners last month, the underlying money lending trend may show no discernible improvement.

### Midland Bank cash still coming in

Midland Bank is steadily building up a neat pile of cash for its expected expansion over the next few years. Yesterday it announced the sale for \$4.4m in cash and shares of Thomas Cook's inter-sterling travellers' cheques business, in itself a good deal since Midland only paid \$1.0m for the whole of Thomas Cook when it bought out the other consortium owners three years ago.

In addition to the wish of putting together major travellers' cheques club able to challenge the world-wide domination of American Express—10 per cent of this currently highly profitable business against Cook's 10 per cent—the Midland move seems part of broader strategy of building up cash to finance in foreign markets, especially in the United States.

Over the past 12 months, since February 79, Midland has seemed to be clearing the decks for a major acquisition by selling various assets. The Bland Payne insurance broking side was the first to go, then a stake in Standard Chartered and Midland has further raised a \$125m Eurodollar in the sale of parts of the travellers' cheques business may be modest by comparison with the rest. But altogether the Midland II have raised cash of over £200m and a market is awaiting news on how this will be redeployed.

Entry into the United States financial market is by no means cheap. But it is still one of the few widely open to foreign bank acquisitions and entry into it has become essential because of the need for a dollar base.

While Midland dithers about its United States strategy, it could do worse than look at the example being set by Heron Corporation's decision to buy the Pima Savings and Loan Association in Arizona. For one thing, a \$23.5m cash (which may be adjusted for the light of this year's profits) Heron is paying values the S & L at around 10 times 1979 earnings compared with a p/e ratio of 12.5 on for double this figure British banks have been stamping up for United States banks and financial institutions along with fifty goodwill elements in the bargain.

And unlike the extravagant prices United States banks are commanding now they are a sharply rising earnings trend, S & L's have been under rather a cloud recently as a result of a large extent on floating rate money at a time when rising United States interest rates must have made much of their lending barely profitable.

For Heron the Pima deal is the first significant step in its declared aim of increasing United States exposure now that most of a United Kingdom's interests are close to maturity and with a \$25m loan facility ranged last year finance, as always, will be the last of Heron's worries. While S & L's are not the big cash flow producers Heron

hopes to see from its anticipated push into the North American natural resources scene, they do have a backbone of cheap retail profits and profits are transformed when interest rates start to fall. And Heron is plainly hoping to use the S & L base as a bridgehead for a more aggressive move into the United States.

### De Beers Lacklustre showing

After three very good years De Beers faces a leaner time in 1980, with the 1979 figures pointing to rather more than just a slowdown in growth. After-tax profits are virtually static at R751m, but the tell-tale signs are in the diamond account where profits slipped nearly a fifth to R831m while the value of diamonds on hand went up from R256m to R409m.

The sharp fall in De Beers' cash balances from R1,275m to R975m also hints at the need to buy and finance more stocks, though part of the difference is attributable to share purchases, including a small part of the Consolidated Gold Fields adventure.

On the diamond side, the figures suggest that Central Selling Organisation sales actually fell in the second half, after expanding by just 2 per cent in rand terms in the first six months. High interest rates have squeezed trade stocks, although for the moment retail sales are holding up.

The 1979 figures also show that De Beers is deploying more cash in general investments. The main asset listed investments rose sharply from R817m to R1,875m. Part of this is due to the Minorco-Charter Anglo American reorganization, but the increase in dividend and investment income from R234m to R312m highlights the value of this source of income when diamonds are not performing so well, which has helped keep the dividend on a rising trend up from a total of 65 to 72.5 cents, at which the shares yield 6.1 per cent at yesterday's price of \$9.50, even though earnings per share are only level pegging with 1978 at 205.7 cents.

### Sedgwick Forbes After the merger

Sedgwick Forbes and Bland Payne could hardly have envisaged a harsher business environment in which to wrestle with the logistics of melding their operations to form Britain's biggest insurance broking group.

So in the event a mere 7 per cent profit fall to £47.4m for the combined group, is no mean achievement. The shares responded accordingly yesterday with a 4p rise to 96p where a yield of 7.4 per cent and a p/e ratio of 8.4 reflect a slight discount to the sector average which is more than accounted for by takeover excitement at C. I. Bowring.

In common with its rivals, Sedgwick has had to struggle with the adverse effect of sterling's strength on dollar premiums, which clipped £5m from the group's total, and lower premium rates across the board, although higher interest rates on clients' money in transit has eased this pressure. At the same time Sedgwick has been a net loser of the current realignment of transatlantic links mainly through Marsh & McLennan switching its favours towards Bowring.

Significantly, however, Sedgwick has managed to contain the expense ratio to 66 per cent, a rise of only six points on the combined total for the previous year, and merger benefits should reduce it further still in the current year.

Prospects for this year seem only faintly more hopeful—Sedgwick claims to have seen some sign of rates hardening in aviation business at least—but the group looks particularly well-placed to recover some American business if Marsh & McLennan's bid for Bowring fails.

Meanwhile, as if to rub salt in Bowring's wounds, Sedgwick claims its talks on premium pooling with the United States group Alexander & Alexander are still progressing smoothly. The current year target must be for a recovery to around £52m whatever the outcome of transatlantic reshuffling and Sedgwick could soon regain the premium rating previously enjoyed by its respective parts.

Ottawa

Nobody in Canada is taking bets on what direction economic policy will take under Mr. Pierre Trudeau, the Liberal Prime Minister, elected last month to lead the nation once more.

The Liberals made few promises in the campaign leading up to the February 18 election that brought them back to power after only nine months in opposition to Mr. Joe Clark's Conservative minority government.

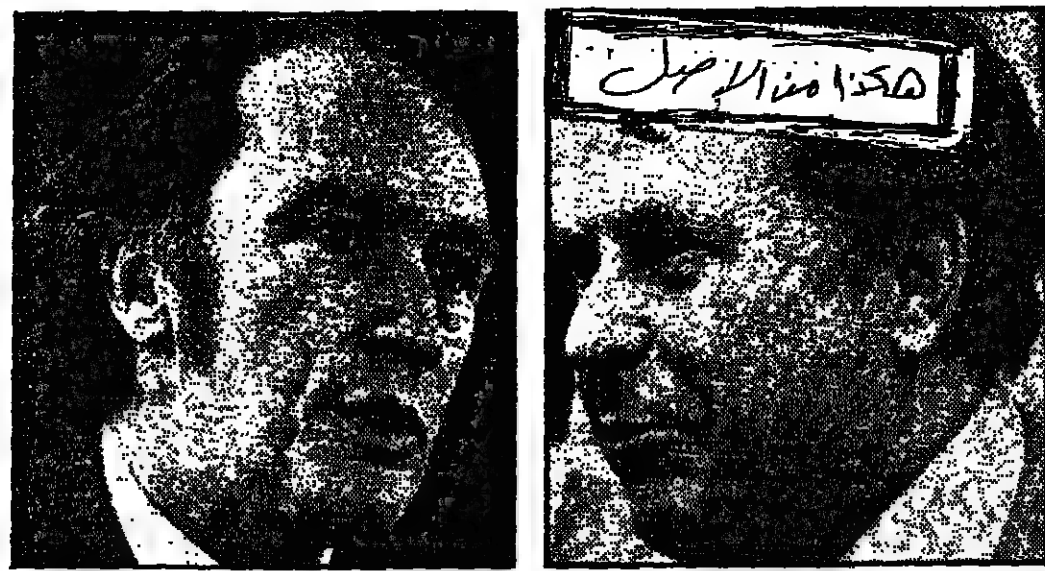
Mr. Trudeau carefully avoided assuming any strong policy positions.

He contented himself with attacking Mr. Clark's record as prime minister, while condemning the Tories for their budget proposal to more than double the domestic price of crude oil and raise the petrol excise tax from seven cents to 25. It was the defeat of the Tory budget on November 13 that precipitated the election.

Mr. Trudeau had to need to do more. Mr. Clark tried the bitter-medicine approach to Canada's economic ailments and the need for energy conservation and was ejected from office for his pains.

The Prime Minister has appointed to the key post of finance minister Mr. Allan Rock, a cautious and politically shrewd Cape Breton Scot, who is also deputy prime minister.

His cautiousness is showing in his first weeks in office. He is, for the moment, keeping his own counsel on future policies. Predictably, he said that he has no intention of reintroducing the petrol excise tax increase, which died with the Conservative budget, and he has indicated that a Liberal campaign



Mr. Trudeau and Mr. MacEachen: treading warily in an economic minefield.

commitment to increase old age pension supplements by \$C35 a month—one of the few promises the party made—will be "very much on my mind".

On taking office Mr. MacEachen said he would introduce a new budget as soon as possible after parliament reconvenes on April 14 and would not necessarily wait until an oil pricing agreement has been reached with the main producing province, Alberta.

The price Alberta is to receive for its oil is one of the most controversial issues in Canadian politics. The present domestic price is \$C14.75 a barrel, compared with a world price of around \$C35.

The Tories proposed to increase this in stages to

\$C32.25 a barrel over the next four years under an agreement with Alberta which had not quite reached the signing stage when Mr. Clark's government was defeated.

Mr. Peter Lougheed, the Conservative Premier of Alberta, has stated that he will not accept less net benefit under any pricing agreement with the Liberals in Ottawa than he would have received had the Tories remained in office.

So the new Trudeau Government may in fact be resigned to increases more or less on the scale that its predecessor had agreed.

Energy minister Mr. Marc Lalonde says that the Government is pledged only to keep

this year's increase below the \$C4 a barrel planned by the Clark Government. It has made no promises for future years. The present federal-provincial pricing agreement expires on June 30.

The central government will have to proceed warily with any move to accommodate Alberta, given the fierce determination of the consuming provinces, led by industrial Ontario, to keep oil prices down.

Another problem which Mr. MacEachen faces, and which may prove just as explosive in its own way as the energy pricing question, is the crisis in housing brought about by Canada's record mortgage interest rates, now touching 15 per cent.

Thousands of Canadians whose mortgages are up for renegotiation this year and who are unable or unwilling to pay the higher costs are leaving their homes and taking accommodation elsewhere.

The Trudeau Government may be forced to bring in a variation of the Conservative plan to give home owners an income tax credit against mortgage interest payments and municipal taxes.

The Canadian economy is ticking over, very sluggishly at the moment and unemployment is running at a seasonally adjusted rate of between 7 and 8 per cent, which means that something like a million Canadians are out of work.

But far from advocating a programme of pump-priming to revive the sluggish economy and put Canadians back to work, the newly installed government appears wedded to the idea of fiscal restraint.

At the same time neither Mr. Trudeau nor Mr. MacEachen is as obsessed with the need to cut the government's budgetary deficit, currently \$11,800m, as the Conservatives were. The finance minister said recently he was concerned but not "consumed" by the size of the deficit.

The Liberals' first budget is unlikely to offer any major tax concessions or any sufficient creation programmes to take up the slack in the economy.

But neither is the new government likely to propose any very strict long-range measures for putting Canada's economic house in order.

John Best

## Could the British follow Japan's investment lead?

Yet the high interest rates associated with "tight money" do not simply limit demand; they help choke some investment projects, spread bankruptcies and shut-downs, and reduce economic supply.

British and American governments do not recognize the possibility (let alone accept the policy) of limiting demand-producing consumption credit while increasing supply-expanding investment credit. Successful foreign governments do just that. Table 2 shows the expansion in credit in the Japanese economy during recent years. Investment credit to industry—already running at an astounding 15 to 18 per cent of gross domestic product annually—continues to increase apace; consumer credit and other credit is constrained.

The reason for the Japanese and West German economic miracles is that their financial system constrains the expansion of inflationary circulating consumption credit while stimulating the expansion of investment credit. At this stage it may be premature to ask that British governments should please copy, but at least they could attempt to understand.

In an article in *The Times* (written with my co-author, John Carrington) on July 17, 1976, it was pointed out that the big difference in business climate between Britain and Japan was the cash-flow cost of capital. In both countries, businessmen are in business to make money, but financial conditions for investment are more favourable in Japan.

The reason for high levels of investment credit in Japan and Japan's low interest rates is that businessmen can get bank loans at 7 per cent repayment rates or so, which justifies many projects.

In Japan, the capital is not generally repaid, so repayment rates are low. In the United Kingdom, where two-year loans are the norm and (say) 20 per cent the interest rate on loans, businessmen need to earn 65 per cent on investment projects to make money and clear cash-flow pay-

TABLE 2  
Annual repayment rates for 20% loans, and loan demand index for UK

Repayment loan years	Repayment rates (as % index* of orig. loan)	Demand index
1	120	
2	85.44	100
3	47.48	138.9
4	38.82	189.9
5	33.42	195.8
6	30.07	217.6
7	27.74	235.9
8	25.06	251.1
9	24.81	253.8
10	25.85	274.4
11	23.11	285.2
12	22.53	290.5
13	22.08	296.6
14	21.69	301.7

\* Calculated for the United Kingdom on the assumption that average present bank lending to industry has a period of two years and an interest rate of 20%.

The important change, however, should be in the actions of the United Kingdom Government, for the secret of capital economic development is to increase the ratio of financial resources going to the sources of economic supply—to industrial and infrastructure investment—while limiting the growth of finance to the principal sources of consumption demand.

Such a policy may seem difficult due to the complex interaction of flows of finance in an economy, for money initially supplied for one purpose may flow through to another.

The rigour of company capital accounts may well ensure that an expansion of investment credit has its initial result in an increase in investment, but some of this money will inevitably find its way into the pockets of those workers who install the investment. Meanwhile, these investments should have increased supply prior to consumer demand.

Investment expenditure also seems to involve firm-to-firm payments, which selectively increase business saving and investment in virtuous cycles of growth. Similarly an increase in wages may in some cases produce a boom in consumer

demand for certain products, and thus finance some additional investment in their production.

Yet simply because an increase in financial resources in certain sectors produces some side-effects, it is no reason to believe that the final consequences of these policies are similar. If financial resources are devoted to investment in the first instance, and this produces a subsequent boom in consumption, it seems inherently likely that the investment expenditure will exceed the later consumption finance created.

Hence the accent of such a policy is on expansion first, and only produces some possible demand and inflation later; while if financial resources are devoted to producing a consumer boom, then only a small fraction of that finance will fund investment, and the accent is upon increasing demand before resources are in place to cope with it. This policy produces inflation first, and perhaps some investment later. (If the consumers buy imports, then the policy will not even produce domestic investment later.)

If governments discriminate in allowing investment credit to expand while limiting the growth of money supply to consumers, then growth can be increased and inflation reduced due to such a policy.

The Government should at least consider this policy: it represents a modification, not an abandonment, of their monetarist beliefs. Holds out hope of economic growth where warranted, and could help create a British investment boom despite the depressed state of United Kingdom industry.

George Edwards

The author has also written, with John Carrington, *Financial Industrial Investment published by Macmillan 1978*. A second volume, *Reversing Economic Decline* (also co-authored with John Carrington) is due to be published by Macmillan in August.

## Business Diary: Bob a job • Is Lord Beswick grounded?

It is nice to see Bob Scholey along steel again. Scholey, chief executive of the British Steel Corporation, has not done much in that line over the past few weeks, but at last he has his chance.

This comes not through an end to the BSC strike, but through Scholey's appointment to the board of British Steel, the Doncaster maker of steel wire and a big customer of BSC.

Bridon, the quoted private company and BSC's steel corporation, are joint owners of The Templeborough rolling mill. This is at the heart of the BSC strike, and there are three BSC men, Scholey included, on the board.

Templeborough, which sends out four tenths of its produc-

tion to Bridon, is again turning out steel. Two weeks ago the men there voted to return to work.

It is now customary for a BSC man to sit on the Bridon board. Until now it has been David Waterstone, a BSC board director. It is ironic that at a time when the same corporation is embroiled upon a vast dispute with its workforce over the private enterprise principles of the industry Secretary, Sir Kenneth Joseph, BSC should put its chief executive on the board of a private company.

Scholey can have useful chats with Bridon chief executive Peter Fenwick-Smith. Bridon's pre-tax profits rose from £11.6m to £17.1m in 1978, despite the "lorry drivers' strike. Chairman Harry Smith had great hopes for 1979-80.

One benefit of the Robert Mugabe landslide and of the political stability that is presumed to follow will be a big boost for Zimbabwe's custard industry.

Hugh Bidwell (right), chairman of United Kingdom custard manufacturers Pearce Duffy, told me yesterday that he had just returned from Kenya where he had been looking at the chances of starting a factory there. Once he found out I had just been to Zimbabwe he asked me more questions than I asked him, and said he thought he would nip over to Salisbury to see if the custard-making enquiries were good.

Bidwell is interested in making the stuff in the Dark Continent because Africa and the Middle East are big custard markets. Between a fifth and



a third of Pearce Duffy turnover comes from exports. The Arabs, particularly the Saudis, eat custard during Ramadan and equate it with this festival just as we do Christmas with turkey or plum pudding. Bidwell is busy organizing next month's annual conference of the Food Manufacturers' Federation. It is entitled Food for Growth.

Whither Lord Beswick now doing the rounds of the British Aerospace factories saying goodbye to the workers before he hands over this month to his successor as chairman, Esso's Dr. August Peacock?

Beswick is chuffed by the reception from the shop floor. He is getting little farewell prizes from them as well as the more grandiose corporate gifts.

The factories have grounds for being thankful to Lord Beswick for during his four years in office he has been a steadfast believer in decentralization, although he denies it was "jobs for the boys" under his chairmanship.

Certainly, BAE has remained highly profitable in his charge, and has also veered strongly

towards Europe rather than the United States.

So what of the future for the former Frank Beswick, ex-Labour and Conservative MP, before that, BOAC pilot?

Some people in the British aircraft industry think he would make a good, solid chairman of Airbus Industrie, into which he took British Aerospace with a 20 per cent share.

The present chairman is a part-timer Franz Josef Strauss, who would like to be full-time Chancellor of West Germany. There is a feeling that however Strauss does in the election, Airbus needs a full-timer.

In the meantime, Lord Beswick says he intends to frequent the Lords more than in the past. "It may look as if they are asleep, but they are taking sense at the same time," he said yesterday.

## Pitfalls of the shorter working week

A steady trickle of clauses for a shorter working week contained in recent pay agreements shows that the trade unions' official campaign to reduce the standard week of manual workers from 40 hours to 35 hours is having an effect.

Even so, the reductions are far from the watershed for which Mr. Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, hoped when he led the bitter dispute that disrupted industry for 10 weeks on this score last year.

For a start other unions have followed the engineers' example of settling for a staged reduction in hours with a delay in implementation. An analysis by Incomes Data Services of 14 agreements concluded in the last six months and incorporating shorter hours shows that most provide for a delay of some months before the postponement is relatively short—within, say, six months. In others the period between agreement and implementation is much longer, as with the engineers. Their agreement for a cut in the working week to 39 hours will not be implemented until November, 1981.

A delay in implementation not only allows time for the details to be negotiated depending on local conditions (there is little point in working 15 minutes less a day only to spend it waiting for public transport); but it also gives employers a chance to reorganize work to offset the cost.

However, reductions on such a small scale are unlikely to

make any meaningful contribution to the TUC's aim of providing more jobs. Equally they are probably not sufficient to justify the fears expressed by employers that overtime costs and hence production costs would soar.

When the debate was at its height last year the Confederation of British Industry calculated that if the 35-hour week had been introduced during the 1978-79 pay round it would have added between 5 and 71 per cent to retail prices.

It is highly unlikely that the modest reductions incorporated in recent agreements will have anything like such sweeping consequences. Moreover, in delaying the implementation, both sides are gambling that a resumption of economic growth will dilute the effects.

The disadvantages of the step-by-step reduction in hours is that cumbersome supervisory machinery has to be set up to change work patterns by tiny amounts.

The arrangements for such negotiations are often exceedingly rusty. There have been only two other periods of free collective bargaining since 1968 and during most of the intervening period employers were able to block change on hours simply by stating that it would contravene government policy.

There is a wide range of options in arranging even quite small cuts. The Post Office has more experience than most of the range that can result. A special review enabled it to drop the working hours for its engineers to 37½ per week in Decem-

ber, 1978, provided there was no extra cost.

By the time all the local agreements had been finalized a whole range of practices had come into operation. These included 15 minutes late starting and early finishing; 40 per cent of staff on a ninety-four-hour fortnight; at any one time, everyone having one day off in 15.

Not surprisingly there were problems in the early stages and both sides were inundated with complaints. Over recent months, according to the Post Office Engineering Union, the new systems have begun to work better. But the Post Office's initial difficulties may discourage other employers from following its example.

A much easier option for all concerned is that of longer holidays. The CBI's pay database recorded in January that nearly 40 per cent of new settlements contained clauses allowing longer holidays and that the trend was on the increase.

Unfortunately for the TUC's resolution, such a move is even less likely to result in more employment than a staged introduction of a shorter week. For, as emergency three-day working in the winter of 1973-74 and the present steel strike shows, industry can make remarkable adjustments to abnormal conditions, over a short period. As a result, most employers will be able to compensate for longer holidays without taking on extra staff.

Patricia Tiedall



ten break with a difference at the Japan Style Exhibition which a Queen inaugurates at the V & A tonight. Val Kidd (left) and a Pexley are two of the men preparing the exhibition and were seen at a Japanese ceremonial brew-up by Birch (right), resident master of the Urasenke Tea Foundation.



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Interest rate fears hit gold shares

The market adopted a cautious approach ahead of the banking figures released yesterday, although the general tone was firm.

Gold continued to mark time, with some small gains, but trading was described as fairly light. Equities, too, were brighter, encouraged by reports that the steel talks at BSC were making some progress, although some of the more specialised sectors continued to take a beating.

Typical was mining, where the lower gold price resulting from fears of high worldwide interest rates generated a loss of interest. Higher interest rates also had an adverse effect on commodity markets which have influenced the recent confidence seen in precious metals issues.

Equities generally were a little firmer, reflecting an optimistic approach by the jobbers who decided to mark prices higher.

This optimism, however, failed to reach the investors who chose to wait on the sidelines until the budget is out of the way.

The announcement of the banking figures or interest-bearing eligible liabilities (IBELs) proved to be more or less on target. Economists say the figures indicated that money supply, being released next week, probably rose by about 1 per cent to 1 per cent last month.

But, although this caused the market to breathe a sigh of relief, only small buying was encountered and the prices were marked higher this soon petered out.

This was evident in gilts, where some small two-way trade pushed prices 1/2 p higher, but before eventually closing only 1/2 p stronger. Shorts encountered some activity after the announcement, but this also fizzled out, leaving rises of

around £3/16 on the day.

The tone was also generally firmer elsewhere in after hours which helped the FT Index to finish at the top with a rise of 3.3 at 455.6.

Leading industrials were mostly firmer for choice, but turnover remained fairly thin. Unilever gained 4p to 440p, and ICI at 372p, Glaxo at 248p and Becton at 125p, all added 2p.

Most attention was focused on

Stockbroking firms, where the new All England Leasing and Croquet Debentures at £11,500 for a pair of seats for five years to 1985 look cheap given future rising costs. Against this year's normal bookings price of £1,450 for a pair it might look expensive, but then the price for 1980 is almost five years old.

gold shares, where the fall of \$17 to \$56.50 in the bullion price again undermined confidence. The London mining finance houses were the worst hit, with Cons. Gold tumbling 79p to 498p.

RTZ shed 10 p to 385p and despite full-year figures on target, De Beers shed 50 cents to \$91. The heavier-priced gold shares were also hit with West Driefontein 5 1/2 off at 368, Randfontein 5 1/2 to 565 1/2, Anglo American 5 1/2 to 576 1/2, and Geduld 5 1/2 to 521 1/2. Among the cheaper-priced shares, UCI fell \$1 to \$12 1/2, Middle Wits 16p to \$14 1/2, and Stilfontein \$1 1/2 to \$1 1/4.

Aussies also came in for a further pounding, following their sharp setback earlier in the week in Sydney with Western Mining 6p off at 213p, MIM Holdings 5p lower at 240p and Orica 5p to 51p.

Oil also fell fairly sharply after their recent score over an increase in PRT with Shell 6p up at 382p and Ultramar 8p stronger at 498p. But BP, with

figures due out tomorrow remained nervous sliding 4p to 360p.

Shares of Viking returned from suspension after a counter-bidder against Deminex of Germany. Sun Co. are bidding 400p a share, plus a royalty payment, which pushed the price 90p higher at 1,020p. Lasso improved 10p to 450p, accompanied by Siebens up 30p to 568p and Tricentral 6p to 289p.

Reports that the market may well see a fall in M.L.R. announced in the Budget gave a lift to property shares which have been sadly neglected. Land Securities advanced 9p to 302p, Bradford Property 3p to 180p, still on the back of press comment while M.E.P.C. at 204p and Haslemere at 308p both showed rises of 6p on small persistent buying.

Among companies reporting figures, Ductile Steels rose 3p to 93p and J. Bibby were 2p higher at 150p, but Johnson Group Cleaners slipped 4p to 172p.

Parker Knell continued to reflect its recent trading statement, advancing a further 12p to 122p, while Turner & Newall reporting today, climbed 4p to 126p.

Furness Withy expanded 5p to 371p in shipping ahead of

the formal offer document from C. Y. Tung expected today.

British Sugar jumped 9p to 170p on the back of the announcement that S. & W. Bedford, itself unchanged at 153p, had taken a near 10 per cent stake. But the board of S. & W. Bedford were at pains to point out that this was not the prelude to a full-scale bid. Speculative interest also surrounded Status Discount, up 4p to 70p, on hopes that MFI was about to bid.

Shares of Johnson Matthey tumbled 14p to 281p, coinciding with the latest fall in the price of most precious metals on the commodity market.

Furniture group, B. Ferleman called in the receivers yesterday immediately suspended the shares at 163p.

In electricals, Bascel continued to tread the thin line as the share slipped 2p to 209p. Thus at which the cash alternative for Decca holders becomes more attractive than the shares offered by Bascel. Meanwhile, Decca retained 3p to 610p as the "A" shed 1p to 511p. BSK rose 1p to 34p ahead of figures due this week which are expected to show a heavy downturn in profits and a possible cut in the dividend.

Mr. Mugabe's moderate approach to his new duties con-

tinues to inspire Rhodesian Bonds where the Southern Rhodesia 2 1/2 per cent, 6570, climbed 2p to £135, while the 4 1/2 per cent, 6792, at 277 and the 6 per cent, 7881, at 5147 held steady.

The better-than-expected figures from insurance brokers Sedgwick Forbes Bland Payne, Full-year profits from Tricentral on Thursday week should be up from £3m pre-tax to £2.2m, or even more since the aggressive way it has been playing the spot oil market recently.

So it is selling on 13 times earnings prospectively at 29p and that looks set to halve in 1980 as the Thistle Field builds up, while the group's acquisition ambitions are underlined by its plans for a North American listing.

4p up at 96p, provided a firm feature for the rest of the sector. Other variables included E. Blease, up 2p to 200p and C. T. Boring up by a similar amount at 133p.

Equity turnover on March 10 was £90,774m (16,024 bargains). Active stock yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, was £1,000m. The London Consolidated Gold Fields, Burnham and Ultramar.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Inc or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
J. Bibby & Sons (F)	188.0 (167.0)	9.7 (18.40)	32.7 (25.8)	4.25 (2.26)	31/3	6.25 (3.25)
De Beers Cus Mm (F)	—	110.6 (115.6)	205.7 (205.0)	52.5 (44.0)	—	72.5 (65.0)
De Beers Ind (F)	—	17.9 (14.4)	114.6 (88.8)	65.0 (61.1)	2/5	110 (82.5)
Ductile Steel (F)	37.3 (33.74)	2.7 (2.65)	—	2.12 (2.12)	2/5	— (7.0)
W. Farman (F)	13.8 (12.2)	25.4 (22.4)	6.1 (5.0)	6.1 (5.0)	9/10	9.0 (8.34)
Johnson Grp (F)	35.2 (26.5)	4.0 (3.3)	27.8 (21.2)	4.1 (3.5)	10/4	6.2 (5.0)
Pentax (F)	70.3 (54.8)	4.0 (4.0)	7.87 (8.53)	2.6 (2.1)	1/7	4.0 (2.51)
Rossmid Inv (F)	125.1 (124.1)	0.3 (0.2)	5.11 (4.6)	3.45 (2.5)	30/4	5.4 (4.6)
Sedgwick Forbes Bland Payne	—	12.9 (12.1)	—	3.0 (2.7)	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on price per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net, a, adjusted for scrip; b, rand & cents.

## Reed offers £9m for LPP minority

By Richard Allen

Reed International is to bid £5 a share for the 52.8 per cent of London and Provincial Paper Group that it does not already own.

The agreed terms announced by Reed last night compare with a suspension price of 289p for London and Provincial at the beginning of this month and put a total value of around £9m on the deal.

The acquisition is to be effected through a scheme of arrangement and Reed is considering the possibility of issuing a short-dated loan note alternative to the cash offer.

At the same time, London and Provincial shareholders will be entitled to receive a second interim dividend of 10p net, which the group intends to announce for the year to December 31.

Figures for that year released by London and Provincial, but subject to final audit, show pre-tax profits of not less than £4.3m compared with £3m in 1978. Directors who are recommending the takeover to shareholders are to accept in respect of their holdings amounting to just over 2 per cent of the capital.

Reed, which has no trading links with London and Provincial, said last night that it intends the group to continue to operate as a separate entity and that the acquisition should "not of itself" create any redundancies. Formal documents are to be posted to shareholders as soon as possible.

British Tar Products: On conversion of their holdings of 10 1/2 per cent third convertible unsecured loan stock, 1982, the National Board Pension Funds has acquired 1.12m ordinary shares, making a holding of 1.53m ordinary shares (£8.85 per cent).

## Sun Company tops Deminex bid for Viking Oil

By Alison Mitchell

The shares of Viking Oil were requested yesterday following a widely anticipated counter-bid to the Deminex offer.

The new offer is American oil and gas group Sun Company and Viking shareholders are being offered £4 in cash or loan notes and one royalty unit for every share.

This is an increase of £1 a share on the Deminex terms. Viking shares, which are traded under rule 163(3) on the stock market, rose almost 100p to close at £10.20, their high point of the day, suggesting that speculators expect a further offer. Last night the merchant bankers, S. G. Warburg, which are advising Deminex, did not rule out the possibility of another counter-bid and said that the German oil company was "considering its position".

The Viking directors have withdrawn their recom-

mendation of the Deminex bid, are now backing Sun. The Viking's advisers, the 2 Linen Bank, admit that the packages are virtually identical, the board will accept the Sun deal but a massive clawing back will sell to another bidder the Sun offer lapse.

The net asset value of Viking shares, at 150,000m barrels in the future, has been making the an attractive acquisition. United States of companies there are thought to be 3 other groups in the run-in a bid.

## Ductile fears a downturn when steel strike ends

By Peter Wainwright

Ductile Steels, the special steel re-roller and stockholder, is weathering industrial trouble comfortably. But it fears a downturn in demand once full-time working is restored, though maintained total dividend this year is likely.

In the 26 weeks to December 29 turnover rose by nearly 11 per cent to £37.38m and pretax profits by more than 15 per cent to £2.37m. But for the engineering strike these would probably have been about £3m. Yesterday the shares rose 3p to 93p.

The increase in profits was brought to a halt at the end of January. Most sub- stopped trading after the Steel Trades Confed executive called out the sector as part of their campaign to force the British Steel Co. to close down.

So profits this year, June could well be only 1/2 compared with £2.37m. The interim is 2.7m net or 3.03p gross. The final should be 4.8 again, or 6.98p gross, and be strongly covered by assets. Ductile thinks that its ducts are specialized, an advantage which has not been lost. But fear a downturn in the cycle.

## Briefly

**NODE BOARD CONFIDENT:** Immediate prospects for Node International must be clouded by the uncertain economic climate, but the board "has sufficient confidence in the future of the company to maintain investment policies and thus ensure further growth". Chairman Mr. W. T. Tudor confirmed in his annual statement. This confidence is reinforced by an increase in the order book compared with a year ago, he says.

**Prudential Pensions:** In January, 1980, funds under management passed the £50m mark and at February 20 they stood at £52.7m. During the twelve months to December 19, 1979, the value of the funds increased from £38.4m to £48.5m.

**YEARLING BONDS:** The London Borough of Camden is raising £1.5m by an issue of 100,000 yearling bonds, repayable at 100 on March 18, 1981. The GLC is raising £2.5m by an issue of 16 1/2 per cent bonds, March 18, 1981.

**Rea Brothers,** the merchant bankers, report group profit for 1979 (after all expenses and current tax and after making a transfer to inner reserves) rose from £451,000 to £601,000. The total gross dividend is being raised from 2.4p to 2.85p and one-for-three scrip issue is proposed.

**FURNESS, WITBY:** Dolphin Investments has acquired 26,250 shares at 37p and 7,500 shares at 37 1/2p, making a holding of 2.81m shares (10.32 per cent). The company has acquired 8,750 shares at 37 1/2p and 2,500 shares at 37 1/2p, making a holding of 999,882 shares (3.58 per cent).

**Norfolk Capital:** Mr. Maxwell Joseph's Norfolk Capital Group has exchanged contracts for the sale of the 59-unit Hotel de Ville in London for just over £700,000. The buyer is the private group, Chrysalis, which recently bought five London hotels from Grand Metropolitan.

**Hamblin:** A statement is expected at the end of this week from the small brick-making group, Hamblin, whose shares were suspended at a 12-month strike which could materially change the business. Chairman Mr. Graham Ferguson Lacey is expected to be injected with energy-related assets into the company where he has a near 53 per cent stake.

**Tomkinson's Carpets:** Mrs. Margaret Johnson Tomkinson is interested in 212,000 ordinary shares of Tomkinson's Carpets, being 7.46 per cent of the issued capital. The holding of the late Eric F. Tomkinson of 162,000 shares (5.7 per cent) was transferred to Mrs. J. Tomkinson, who formerly held 50,000 shares.

**Hoover:** "We view the prospects for 1980 with cautious optimism. We have new products to introduce to the market in 1980 and we are determined to use all our marketing skills to combat competition. If we can avoid supply interruptions, we can strengthen our position in the market and provide a sounder base for the future prosperity of the company and all its employees." Mr. R. Rawson, chairman of Hoover, in his annual review.

## Options

Business remained at low levels among traded options yesterday where total contracts fell from 538 to 183. Oil shares held the spotlight, boosted by the forthcoming full-year figures from BP tomorrow. BP itself announced for 101 contracts of which the April 400p series proved popular as the share price dipped 4p to 360p. Shell attracted 121 contracts which were fairly well spread throughout the list.

Traditional options also encountered dull conditions with a "put" being arranged in Ultramar and "doubles" in Siebens, John Brown, Town & City, Burnham, BP, Coral, Charterhall, Anal Estates and UDI.

## Pentos profits static at £4m

Too many publishers and too many books cost Pentos most of its profits growth last year.

The worst performance came in the mass market children's books division, which is being reduced by about a fifth, and the publishing division did little more than break even.

Chairman Mr. Terence Maher says that it will probably take two years to get the division back on an even keel.

The increase in interest charges, coupled with stepped-up borrowings, also took a toll and 1979 pretax profits rose only marginally from £4m to £4.08m on sales up £15m to £70m.

The bookselling side is continuing to improve and the number of outlets is likely to increase from 34 shops to over 100. However, start-up costs held profits growth from this side down to around 12 per cent.

The garden and leisure side,



Mr. T. A. Maher, chairman of Pentos.

which is the group's second largest profit earner, also improved, although Mr. Maher admits that margins have been squeezed.

The engineering division, which lost about £200,000 dur-

ing the strike, also improved its performance and the construction side also turned in record results.

Pentos recovered £750,000 from the directors and shareholders of recently taken over Caplan after a failure to achieve forecast profit levels and the over-statement of assets in prior years. The group is now involved in raising the debt to the deal and expects a further substantial payment.

Borrowings at the end of 1979 were about £11m—an increase of £5.5m on the previous period—of which some £2m was used in the consolidation of Caplan.

Perkins year has started reasonably well in all divisions and Mr. Maher underlined his confidence by raising the full year dividend by 60 per cent to 5.75p gross.

The shares, unchanged at 61p yesterday, are up 1.4 p cent and trade at 7.7 times fully diluted earnings.

## Cement-Roadstone up 33 pc

Cement-Roadstone Holdings, leading Irish suppliers of building materials with interests in the United Kingdom and overseas, have announced a 33 per cent increase in pretax profit from IR£18.1m to IR£24.1m for the year to end-December 1979.

This record result—more than double the 1976 profit—was achieved on group sales up 49 per cent from IR£173.4m to IR£258.3m.

Net profit after tax was IR£23m—a rise of 38 per cent. Earnings per share, taking into account the issues of share capital in 1979, increased by

## International

16 per cent from 11.87p to 13.74p.

The board is recommending a final dividend of 2.80p per ordinary share, making a total dividend for the year of 4.62p a share. This represents an increase over 1978 of 26.4 per cent. Together with the imputed tax credit, the total dividend is equivalent to a gross dividend for the year of 6.6p per ordinary share.

## Sanyo looks for 33pc rise

Sanyo Electric Company of Japan says it expects net income in the year ending November 30 to increase by about 33 per cent to 28,500 yen from 21,900 yen last year.

Sales are expected to rise about 13 per cent to 850,000 yen from 754,10 yen last year, it said.

The company expected improvement mainly to anticipate higher overseas sales and

active domestic sales of audio equipment.

The company reported earlier a 14.9 per cent rise in net income in the year ended last November 30 to 21,900 yen from 18,620 yen in 1978, or up 14.3 per cent to 754,100 yen from 659,890 yen. Earnings per share rose to 28.51 yen from 26.31.

Domestic sales rose 16.5 per cent to 376,630 yen from 323,290 yen.

## Opposition to a Sime bid

Malaysia's Negri Sembilan state government would look with "disfavour" at any attempt by Sime Darby to take over the London-based Guthrie Corporation, the state's chief minister, Mr. Rais Yatim, said yesterday.

He told reporters that Guthrie had some 75,000 acres of land in Negri Sembilan state alone and one-fifth of the population was connected with Guthrie in one way or another.

Any deal that resulted in partial or total sale of land in Negri Sembilan must be done in consultation with the state government, he added.

However, he did not state what the state government would do to prevent such a takeover and observers said that the state government could do.

**Interest aids Robeco profit**

Robeco, the Dutch Mutual Fund, says that high interest income in 1979 helped boost its profit level to F122m for a year-to-year rise of 11 per cent. The fund is proposing a higher dividend at F19 per share up from F18 in 1978. The dividend is being paid on a larger share capital.

Robeco reported that total income rose by 11 per cent to F123m while expenses rose 20 per cent to F111.8m. This last year was influenced by extraordinary expenses of F12.6m which represent the incidental costs of renewing share certificates, the fund said.

Robeco's total net assets, before appropriation of F1 4.145bn, against F14.206bn in 1978. The Corporation listed 1979 corporate research costs at £76.6m up from £63m a year earlier.

## Weeks Petroleum

Weeks Petroleum of Connecticut and its subsidiaries had a 1979 net income of \$17.0m from oil and gas of \$17.0m for the year ended December 31, 1979, compared with \$13.9m for the previous year.

Pretax income was \$10.384m (\$7.561). A dividend in respect of 1979 of 3.15 Australian cents per share (1978 3.15 Aus cents) has been paid to holders of convertible deferred shares.

**CITY & COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST:** Net revenue, after all charges for year to January 31, 1980, was £480,000. Total dividend raised from 3.02p to 3.5p gross.

## Exports help 10 pc increase at S W Farmer

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Family-controlled structural steelworker S. W. Farmer has managed to cope so far with the steel strike and although 1980 promises to be tough, the group expects to make further progress.

Profits in the year to December 31 rose by 9.3 per cent to £1.15m before tax on turnover up by 13.6 per cent to £13.8m.

With export business accounting for half of group turnover, Farmer has some protection from recession on the construction side. The group is also broadening its base by expanding its services division.

Services, which include crane and cable hire, contributed all the increase in 1979 profits, while steel profits were static.

Now accounting for a quarter of group profits, services will be enlarged by the recent acquisition of E. A. Roper which produces foundry equipment and about £3m pre-tax profit. Roper cost £315,000, of which £15,000 was satisfied by Farmer and the rest in guaranteed loan notes carrying interest four points below Midland Bank base rate.

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**Morgan Grenfell to expand advisory side**

Morgan Grenfell Holdings is expanding its advisory Council which will in future be known as the International Advisory Council, reflecting the role which it will play in the continuing international expansion of the group. Lord Cam, chairman of Morgan Grenfell, will become a member of the council. Messrs J. E. Collins, J. Krasjivlev and H. Hemet, and S. Miyake will join Sir Kenneth Barrington, Monsieur Alexandre Hay, Lord Ogilvie of Gifford, and Lord Ogilvie of Gifford, existing members of the council. After 53 years' service with the group, Sir Wilfred Hill-Wood has resigned from the council but will remain an adviser to the company.

**Business appointments**

Mr. D. W. Kendrick, general manager responsible for the overseas division of Lloyd's Bank, has been made a director of Grindlays Bank and of Grindlays Holdings. This follows the death of Mr. E. O. L. Vangston in February.

Mr. R. Scholey has been appointed a director of Briccon. Mr. D. G. S. Warrington has resigned from the board of Briccon.

Mr. Clive Hutton has been appointed managing director of Fendall Fratics.

Mr. W. D. Tudor, chairman of Wade International, is to retire this year. He will be succeeded by Mr. Terry Darlow. Mr. Tudor will continue as a non-executive director until the end of the year.

Mr. R. A. Nokes and Mr. C. Marshall have become assistant general managers at Midland Bank International.

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## Tisbury Brewery share placing

Tring Hall Securities is calling for subscriptions for 125,000 £1 shares at £10.5p a share in a new brewery company, which will specialise in traditional beer.

The Tisbury Brewery Company should start trading in about four weeks and has an old brewery near Salisbury, valued at £70,000, as its major asset. The company plans to brew 30 barrels of "real ale" a week for sale to free houses within a 30-mile radius.

The issue has not been underwritten and gross proceeds of the placing should amount to £132,000 if fully subscribed. If the venture is successful, an application will be made to the Stock Exchange for the shares to be listed under Rule 163 (2).

**Another peak year for Standard Life**

Standard Life, the EEC's largest mutual life assurance company, reports another record year for new business—the thirty-fourth running. New annual premiums for the year to November 15, 1979, were up by a tenth. Total funds now amount to £2,550m.

Bonus declarations on both individual and group contracts have also reached a new record. The total distributed worldwide was £84.7m, compared with £56.5m in the previous year.



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## A fifth record year for Bibby

Peter Wilson-Smith, a large increase in profits in the agricultural division is enough to see J. Bibby to fifth consecutive year of record profits in 1979, despite a smaller contribution from industrial side.

Re-a profits in the year to September 29 were 16 per cent higher at £9.7m and the year's dividend has been nearly doubled from an adjusted 4.70p to 8.93p.

In 1980 the balance will be agriculture may do no better than hold its own while the industrial side may see a recovery from edible oils improvement from paper, another year of record profits should be assured by group's expansion into animal supplies with the acquisition of the remaining 80 per cent of Skelkin.

Terlin supplies and the reason for the group's increase in the group's profits of £685,000. Bibby looks set to have to pay the full of £4.4m in this company, although the final price ends on profits.

With Skelkin likely to contribute between £500,000 to £1,000,000 to group profits in 1980, it is likely to be enough to see a good year.

Bibby's increase in 1979 was achieved despite the import and engineering cost which cost about £450,000, as profit. Most painful was a transport strike which led a five week closure in edible oils business and was also reason behind its poor results.

Re-interest profits were over £1.5m in 1980, the price of strikes should ensure some recovery here in 1980 it is likely to be enough to see a good year.

With customers in the retailing trade de-stocking waiting over prices elsewhere in the industrial side, the paper business showed a small rise in profits should do better year now for the loss of Henry Cooke Convey.

## Recent Issues

Company	Price	Yield
1st Nat Bank	100.00	10.00
2nd Nat Bank	100.00	10.00
3rd Nat Bank	100.00	10.00
4th Nat Bank	100.00	10.00
5th Nat Bank	100.00	10.00
6th Nat Bank	100.00	10.00
7th Nat Bank	100.00	10.00
8th Nat Bank	100.00	10.00
9th Nat Bank	100.00	10.00
10th Nat Bank	100.00	10.00

\* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 18%, over £25,000 18.5%.

Bank of England: 15% (1979), 15% (1980), 15% (1981), 15% (1982), 15% (1983), 15% (1984), 15% (1985), 15% (1986), 15% (1987), 15% (1988), 15% (1989), 15% (1990), 15% (1991), 15% (1992), 15% (1993), 15% (1994), 15% (1995), 15% (1996), 15% (1997), 15% (1998), 15% (1999), 15% (2000), 15% (2001), 15% (2002), 15% (2003), 15% (2004), 15% (2005), 15% (2006), 15% (2007), 15% (2008), 15% (2009), 15% (2010), 15% (2011), 15% (2012), 15% (2013), 15% (2014), 15% (2015), 15% (2016), 15% (2017), 15% (2018), 15% (2019), 15% (2020), 15% (2021), 15% (2022), 15% (2023), 15% (2024), 15% (2025), 15% (2026), 15% (2027), 15% (2028), 15% (2029), 15% (2030), 15% (2031), 15% (2032), 15% (2033), 15% (2034), 15% (2035), 15% (2036), 15% (2037), 15% (2038), 15% (2039), 15% (2040), 15% (2041), 15% (2042), 15% (2043), 15% (2044), 15% (2045), 15% (2046), 15% (2047), 15% (2048), 15% (2049), 15% (2050), 15% (2051), 15% (2052), 15% (2053), 15% (2054), 15% (2055), 15% (2056), 15% (2057), 15% (2058), 15% (2059), 15% (2060), 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Following internal promotion and company expansion, we are pleased to invite applications for two secretarial positions working for directors in key areas within the organisation.

These are real opportunities for people with at least five years experience preferably in marketing or financial areas, who feel that they have more to offer than just normal secretarial skills. We expect applicants to have drive, ability and enthusiasm and be capable of demonstrating self-motivation and initiative.

In return, we will offer very attractive salaries to the right kind of people, as well as an imaginative and worthwhile company benefits package.

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Elizabeth Arden Limited  
76 Grosvenor Street, London W1A 2AR  
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Put all your talents into a new venture where variety is the keyword. Total delegation and responsibility are yours as you handle own correspondence, screening of calls, company PR plus occasional entertaining. If you have an excellent sec. or phone call follow now on 01-629 8055.

**PROMOTION IN ADMIN £5,300**

With a secretarial background, an understanding of figures, assist in administration, liaison with management and co-ordination of meetings etc. Your abilities will be well appreciated and this position offers many opportunities to training courses. So call Jane Shaw, 01-629 8055.

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Match your high-level experience and secretarial talents to this prestigious group of companies. Be available as SEC/PA to the Company Secretaries and be involved in the varied business interests there is plenty of scope if you are ambitious and confident so call Jane Shaw on 01-629 8055.

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In this young international company assist the overseas Sales Manager. Prepare European travel arrangements take on added administrative responsibilities. Utilise your A level German in translation and occasional letters. Bring your sound sec training to Susan White, 01-629 8055.

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Charming with personality and Organisations Executive for various companies. Sec. P.A. to friendly and confident P.A. Secretary. Although offers tremendous scope for the administration of both company and social functions.

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Director of Leading Management Consultants in Mayfair seeks a smart, well educated secretary. The ideal candidate will be a headhunter and typing skills are required to coordinate the highly competitive business. This is a very exclusive level in the industry. Salary and conditions negotiable.

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Tel: 01-408 0444

(Recruitment Consultants)

### £6,000

Demanding but position as Sec. P.A. to Personnel Director of International Bank. 50% plus, 100/100, 21 per cent, mortgage subsidy. Age 27-.

### £5,000

Young P.A. with experience in property to oversee flat letting and (20 people) in smart surroundings. This is a job with a go ahead, friendly organization. Salary £5,000 p.a. 4 weeks holidays, subsidised restaurant. Please apply for application form to:

### £5,000

Long-term American chairman of leading group of companies. P.A. to right hand. S.B./L.P. 100/100, Age 27-.

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### ADVERTISING APPEAL

£5,000 neg.

We are a prestige international advertising group in Mayfair and have two secretarial/P.A. opportunities for which we invite applications. Intelligence, initiative and excellent grooming are essential; humour a bonus. Both positions would involve working at a senior level with increasing job involvement. We offer a subsidized food and wine bar and co. shop. For further details please telephone Helen Briant, 629 5496.

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

The Financial Times Business Information Service needs a Research Assistant/Secretary to work for their newly appointed Head of Statistical Services. As a career development appointment applicants aged 25+ must have the ability to handle basic research projects and to assist in the preparation of statistical reports. The position offers a wide range of experience and a salary of £5,000 p.a. 4 weeks holidays, subsidised restaurant. Please apply for application form to:

Susan Smith,  
Personnel Officer,  
The Financial Times,  
Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street,  
London EC4A 3DF.

### PRIVATE BANK IN

BERKELEY SQUARE

PA/Secretary wanted for young Senior Executive to handle his secretarial work (shorthand/typing) and organize his appointments. This is a job with a go ahead, friendly organization (20 people) in smart surroundings. You will have the chance to become involved and to learn about the business. Salary £5,500, ideal age range 20-25, Ring 437 1126.

Crone Corkill

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### 01-493 6010

CHAIRMAN'S

SECRETARY

TO £6,000

The Chairman of one of London's best known and most successful groups requires an experienced secretarial assistant to organize his day to day affairs, liaise with the press and handle his correspondence. Excellent salary and benefits package. Please apply to:

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The Chairman's Office,  
21, St. James's Place,  
London W1A 1ST.

01-493 6010

Albemarle

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Recruitment Consultants

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**HIGH FINANCE £5,000**

A subsidiary of well known City bank requires a secretary with other shorthand or studio skills to assist their investment department. This is a young, progressive environment. Excellent benefits include a subsidised lunch and mortgage facilities.

**SOUTH OF THE RIVER £5,500**

A rapidly expanding international company requires a Personal Assistant to a senior executive. The position offers involvement in both personal and social functions. Excellent salary and benefits package. Please apply to:

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY £6,000**

For leading firm of International Management Consultants. You'll have responsibility for setting up and attending conferences, arranging frequent client lunches and cocktails parties plus a lot of telephone contact with senior executives of top institutions, companies, leading media and restaurant and free BUPA.

**NEW HORIZONS £5,500**

The senior partner of a well established Kensington architectural practice, needs a P.A. The position is in a modern office and involves a lot of travel. The ideal candidate will be a self-starter with a good knowledge of the building industry. Your responsibilities would be divided between the practice and his many private interests. First class home and very beautiful offices. Good formal skills essential.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants

18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921



### JOIN JARDINES

We are looking for an experienced SECRETARY/P.A. to work with two Senior Directors who are about to join our rapidly growing Marine Insurance Division. Fast typing and accurate shorthand are of course essential. Ideally we are looking for someone who has worked at Director level for several years, and has a flair for dealing with people. The ability to organize and maintain the various administrative systems within the office is also essential.

We offer an excellent salary, together with a benefits package which includes Private Patients Plan medical insurance, 50p Lunches Vouchers per day, season ticket from school, first class contributory pension scheme with life cover and permanent health insurance.

Applications to: PATRICIA BOOKER,  
Personnel Officer,  
JARDINES MATHEWSON  
Insurance Brokers Limited,  
18 Esplanade, London EC3M 1HU  
Tel: 022 4811 ext. 238.

£6,500

Why not join the last moving world of international business with this young Managing Director. In addition to his city activities you will be involved with his private interests which include property and racehorses.

Our client's business is to sell beautiful glass, china and ceramics throughout this country. He needs the help of a marketing-minded P.A. Secretary who can attend exhibitions and travel occasionally.

### Directors' Secretaries

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Tel: 01-629 9323

### Recruitment Consultant

We are a small, well established consultancy in the West End specialising in the Secretarial and Word Processing fields, and we need an experienced consultant to run our permanent division entirely on their own. This is a challenging position for an independent, self motivated person with the ability to succeed, and for which an excellent salary will be paid.

Tel: Mary Bryon on 493 6165.

### MORE THAN A SECRETARY?

Executive Secretary required for small but busy company located in Kensington.

Duties to include: investor relations and liaison with overseas associated companies, co-ordination of travel arrangements for US Chairman, audio, telephone, telex. Shorthand and a knowledge of book-keeping an advantage. Common sense essential.

Good prospects and plenty of variety. Excellent salary according to a.s.e. immediate start.

Box 0549 F, The Times, enclosing c.v.

### DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

based-Watford

A leading U.K. manufacturing company is seeking a first class Secretary, with excellent shorthand and typing skills, to assist the Marketing/Sales Director and his executive team with the smooth running of the Division. Salary £5,000 p.a. 4 weeks holidays, flexible hours, 21-30 to act as a secretarial assistant in the exciting business of buying, selling and chartering ships. Short hand typing speeds of 100/100 wpm are required.

We offer an attractive salary plus bonuses. 50p LV's and season ticket from 8.30-5.30. Cross to Liverpool St. Station. Please telephone or write to Mrs. Sheila Edwards at H. Clarkson & Co., 52, Bishopsgate, London E.C.2. Tel. 628 4101.

Please write, giving full career details to: S. C. Fletcher, Personnel Executive, Cape Universal Claddings, Ltd., P.O. Box 165, Tolpits, Watford, Herts.

### PRIVATE SECRETARY

For Treasurer and Secretary of specialist insurance company in Fenchurch St. Involvement in all departments functions (including figure work). Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. £5,500 + generous fringe benefits.

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for appointment

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### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/P.A.

Wanted for The Secretary of The Royal Society of Health. An experienced secretary with a good knowledge of the health industry, with a good knowledge of the health industry, with a good knowledge of the health industry. Salary £5,000 p.a. 4 weeks holidays, flexible hours, 21-30 to act as a secretarial assistant in the exciting business of buying, selling and chartering ships. Short hand typing speeds of 100/100 wpm are required.

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for appointment

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### SENIOR SECRETARIES ATTENTION!

MANAGING DIRECTOR of an Advertising Agency is looking for a person with excellent secretarial skills, who is able to recruit staff and deal with administrative work. Calmness, efficiency and reliability are pre-requisites for a salary of £5,000.

**EXECUTIVE OF International Federation** requires a Secretary. An ability to administer and attend meetings is essential and you must be capable of liaising with other organisations. For these requirements, including good working experience, a salary of over £5,000 will be paid, plus additional perks.

For either position please call 493 1251

ALFRED MARKS

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115 New Bond Street

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INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

Seeks a part-time receptionist to work in luxurious surroundings from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. alongside our full-time Receptionist.

You should be over 23 years, attractive, chic and charming with lots of commonsense and ideally with some experience (although not essential).

We are offering a good salary, generous dress and hair allowances and annual bonus along with other excellent staff benefits.

Applicants (male or female) should apply to:

Rosie Davies

on 01-835 4426

SECRETARY/P.A.

DRESS FABRICS

Interested in home dressmaking?

We supply dress fabrics to fabric shops and departments and we have a vacancy for someone who wants more than the usual secretarial position.

In addition to being Confidential Secretary to the Chief Executive in the West End sales office, involved with customers queries and orders, you would be responsible for dealing with magazines, pattern companies and generally promoting our fabrics.

We need an organised person with good typing (shorthand not essential), who likes variety and does not mind being left alone to get on with the job.

Salary: £25,000

Penelope Schoone

Tel: 01-436 1773

Peter Hills or Christine Powell

CHANGING CROSS HOSPITAL

SECRETARY

Social Work Department

A good "organiser" is what we need for this post to work with two Social Workers, one of whom specialises in people suffering from kidney disease. The work is extremely interesting and satisfying with a great deal of patient contact. Applicants should be proficient shorthand/audio typists and used to working on their own initiative.

This modern hospital has a shop, staff leisure facilities and restaurants, and is well situated for the Underground and numerous bus routes.

SALARY: H.C.G. £5,900-£6,600 inc. p.a. An honorarium of £1,000 may be paid for additional work undertaken for the Changing Cross Hospital Day Unit. For further details and an application form contact Jacqueline Rice on 01-746 2240 ext. 340, Changing Cross Hospital, Fulham Palace Road, London, W.6.

Closing date: 28th March.

Staff leisure facilities and restaurants, and is well situated for the Underground and numerous bus routes.

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For leading U.K. co. with excellent fringe benefits.

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bedrooms. 1, 2, 3, 4  
bathrooms. 1, 2, 3, 4  
kitchens. 1, 2, 3, 4  
living rooms. 1, 2, 3, 4  
dining rooms. 1, 2, 3, 4  
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55 PARK LANE, W1

FURNISHED apartments in  
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RENTALS

ULTRAVOR

DE VERE GARDENS,  
W.8

Superb Maisonette to let  
immediately. Excellent  
furnishings. 2 bed-  
rooms. Luxury Bathroom.  
Reception Room. Fully  
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4 bedroom house, 1 bath-  
room, 2 sep. w.c.s, dining  
room, reception room giv-  
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superb unspoilt views, 1  
acre garden, gas c.b. Long  
let. £150 p.w.

RENTALS

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drainage. 1, 2, 3, 4  
road. 1, 2, 3, 4  
rail. 1, 2, 3, 4  
bus. 1, 2, 3, 4  
tube. 1, 2, 3, 4  
train. 1, 2, 3, 4  
air. 1, 2, 3, 4  
sea. 1, 2, 3, 4

RENTALS

Hampton & Sons

55 PARK LANE, W1

FURNISHED apartments in  
central London. 1, 2, 3, 4  
bedrooms. 1, 2, 3, 4  
bathrooms. 1, 2, 3, 4  
kitchens. 1, 2, 3, 4  
living rooms. 1, 2, 3, 4  
dining rooms. 1, 2, 3, 4  
terraces. 1, 2, 3, 4  
garden. 1, 2, 3, 4  
parking. 1, 2, 3, 4  
storage. 1, 2, 3, 4  
laundry. 1, 2, 3, 4  
central heating. 1, 2, 3, 4  
electricity. 1, 2, 3, 4  
gas. 1, 2, 3, 4  
water. 1, 2, 3, 4  
sewerage. 1, 2, 3, 4  
drainage. 1, 2, 3, 4  
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## PERSONAL CHOICE

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Curriculum design and development; 7.00 Reading development; 7.30 Intrapreneurs. Close down at 7.55.  
9.05 For Schools, Colleges: English; 9.55 Let's Go 10.12 Words and Pictures; 11.02 Everyday Maths; 11.25 You and Me: Action (for the very young); 11.40 For Schools, Colleges: Resource Units; 11.55 English: Eye to pen to paper; 12.05 pm Russian Language and People: Part 9 (eating and drinking); 12.30 News; 12.45 News and weather.  
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: More ideas on Indian cooking, and an outside broadcast about fire fighting through the ages.  
1.45 Playboard: Puppet show for children.  
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Watch (dinosaur); 2.16 Twentieth century history: The Battle of Britain; 2.30 Communicate: (comedy writing). Close down at 3.00.

## BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Electronic design and signal; 7.00 Reading development; 7.30 Intrapreneurs. Close down at 7.55.  
9.05 For Schools, Colleges: English; 9.55 Let's Go 10.12 Words and Pictures; 11.02 Everyday Maths; 11.25 You and Me: Action (for the very young); 11.40 For Schools, Colleges: Resource Units; 11.55 English: Eye to pen to paper; 12.05 pm Russian Language and People: Part 9 (eating and drinking); 12.30 News; 12.45 News and weather.  
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## THAMES

9.30 For Schools: Facts for Life (contraception); 9.52 My World (lines); 10.10 How We Used to Live (Victorian morning); 10.33 French (hobbies, pets); 11.04 Sport Look; 11.25 Litter (plastics); 11.36 Finding Our (Colours); 11.56 Yorkshire. Close down at 12.00.  
12.00 Adventures of York: Puppet story (r); 12.10 pm Rain-bow: safety rules for children; 12.30 The Sullivan: Australian family stories, set in the last war.  
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames News; 1.30 Take the High Road: Serial about a Scottish rural community.  
2.00 After Noon Plus: The financial plight of Britain's 3,000,000 widows. Interview with June Hemer, author and co-ordinator of the National Association of Widows and Anthony Druce, MP. Also in the studio: exiled Soviet dissident Vladimir Lukin who puts the Olympic Games in a wider context than Afghanistan.  
2.45 The Outsiders: Australian-based stories, told; The con man at the hotel (Michael Craig).  
3.45 Hudson's Choice: Derek Hobson's chat show.  
4.15 The Sooty Show: With ventrilo-

3.25 Children's Warehouse: How to make a duffel coat (r).  
3.55 Play School: Marion Green's story A House for a Mouse. The readers: Libby Murray and Derek Griffiths; 4.20 The Backyard: Cartoon. A Bag of Trouble; 4.25 Jackson: Jenny Agutter continues reading The Mill House Cat, by Marjorie Ann Wams; 4.40 Take Hart: Tony Hart with more picture-making for children; 5.00 John Craven's Newsworld; 5.10 God's Wonderful Railway: Tales of the old GWR—part 1 of Fire on the Line.  
5.40 News; 5.55 Kenneth Kendall. 5.55 Nationwide: Includes the first in a new series about the unusual world round Britain's coasts (see Personal Choice).  
6.50 Film: Call of the Wild (1972). The Jack London story of the Yukon in the gold rush years, with Charlton Heston and a magnificent Alaskan dog and the Alaskan snows.  
8.30 Potter: Another comedy about the world of Arthur Lowe's pals and a reformed gangster (Harry H. Corbett).

6.00 The Paul Daniels Magic Show: The comic-magician has, as his guests, the Morris dancers who demonstrate their own version of Russian roulette. Also in the show, Teddy Perino and Patrick playing the Argentine game bolero. 6.30 The Master Game: The final round of this chess tournament has been reached. John Nunn of Great Britain, plays Helmut Pfleger of West Germany.  
7.00 Racing: Highlights from the big event in the King at Cheltenham (see BBC 2, 7.00).  
7.10 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.  
7.30 The Rock Garden: Geoffrey Smith shows how to build one.  
7.45 In Search of Arthur: Second of Michael Wood's outstanding pre-Norman Conquest investigations (see Personal Choice). Tomorrow: In Search of Offa.  
8.25 Arena: Rodies Come Back. A study of two groups, The Specials and The Selecter, who perform 2-tone music, which is a mixture of reggae and punk, rock and soul.  
9.00 The Rock Garden: Part one of a splendid adventure of Zola's passionate novel about murder and infidelity in Paris 1875 (see Personal Choice).  
9.55 The King's Singers: The choral group span 100 years of music. Their guests are Eliza and John. 10.00 News.  
10.55 Newsnight: News and current affairs programme. With news bulletin at 11.15 approximately.  
11.40 Open Door: The public's own TV spot. Both Arts Workshop and 'Independent' nation called Walcott. Ends at 12.15 am.

Joquist Dawson Chance and his talking tortoise, 4.45 The Life and Times of Grizzly Adams: The chimpanzee and the old sea captain.  
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames News; 6.25 Help! First in a series of short comedies, starring the Setback family. About people's rights at work.  
6.30 Crossroads: Motel serial. Straight talk for Adam Chance.  
7.00 This is Your Life: Eamonn Andrews springs another surprise.  
7.30 Coronation Street: Is Dan, the lorry driver, the right man for Elsie Tanner?  
8.00 The Muppet Show: The heavy-weight Manchester comedian and singer in a one-man show which illustrates the high and low points of his career.  
8.30 ITV Playhouse: Visitors for Anderson, Drama, by Tony Parker, about a wife and son on their way to visit a jailed husband (Dunlop).  
9.00 The Muppet Show: The heavy-weight Manchester comedian and singer in a one-man show which illustrates the high and low points of his career.  
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Elaine Grand in After Noon Plus (ITV, 2.00).

## Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.  
6.10 Farming.  
6.30 Today.  
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.  
9.00 News.  
9.05 Mid-Week.  
10.00 News.  
10.05 Gardeners' Question Time.  
10.30 Daily Service.  
10.45 Story Time.  
11.00 News.  
11.05 Baker's Dozen.  
12.00 News.  
12.02 pm You and Yours.  
12.27 Plays: Out in the Midday Sun; Chequered.  
12.55 Weather.  
1.00 The World at One.  
1.40 The Archers.  
2.00 News.  
2.02 Woman's Hour.  
3.00 News.  
3.02 Listen with Mother.  
3.05 Play: Noddy by Peter Myers.  
3.10 Choral Evensong from St John's College, Cambridge.  
4.45 Story: The Roadweeper.  
5.00 PM News Magazine.  
5.55 Weather.  
6.00 News.  
6.30 My Music.  
7.00 News.  
7.05 The Archers.  
7.20 Checkpoint.  
7.45 The Profession of Intelligence (2).  
8.45 Film On 4.  
9.30 The Kaleidoscope.  
9.59 Weather, 10.00 News.  
10.30 The Life and Times of The Orchestra (5).  
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.  
11.15 Financial World Tonight.  
11.30 Today in Parliament.  
12.00 News.  
12.15-12.30 am Shipping forecast.

## Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.  
7.00 News.  
7.05 Your Midweek Choice, 1: Handel, Corelli, Dittersdorf.  
8.00 News.  
8.05 Your Midweek Choice, part 2: Handel, Sullivan, Weill.  
9.00 News.  
9.05 Week's Composers: At the Court of Gustav III.  
9.45 Organ: Tournemire.  
10.35 London Studio Strings: Purcell, Langford, Elgar, Jacob.  
11.10 Piano: Scarlatti, Debussy, Beethoven.  
11.55 Wagner and Sibelius.  
1.00 pm News.  
1.05 Concert: Philips, Rosenmüller, Biber, Schmelzer, Pachelbel, Muffat.  
2.00 Music Weekly.  
2.50 British Music: Lipkin, Jones, Hoddinott.  
3.40 Song recital: Goethe settings.  
4.20 Aspects of the Blues (5).  
4.55 News.  
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.  
7.00 Music Now.  
7.05 Choral: Pachelbel, Zipoli, Pearson, Farnes, Henry VIII.  
8.00 Rozhdestvensky and BBC SO, 1: Tippett.  
8.30 Six Continents.  
8.50 Rozhdestvensky and BBC SO, part 2: Holst.  
10.00 Short Story Competition.  
10.10 Record: Brahms, Part II.  
10.40 Mozart chamber music.  
11.55-12.00 News.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/108.9kHz or 285m/105.3kHz. Radio 2 medium wave 330m/90.9kHz or 433m/69.3kHz and 66.1 VHF. Radio 3 medium wave 247m/121.5kHz and 90.9-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92.5 VHF. Greater London area only; medium wave 720kHz/47m. BBC 251m, 97.9 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: medium wave 640kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 266m, 94.9 VHF.

## Radio 5

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Ray Moore. 5.30 Terry Wogan. 10.03 Jimmy Young. 10.05 pm David Hamilton. 10.25 Steve Jones. 4.10. Much More Music. 5.00 News. 5.05 Newsnight. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 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